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The Literary Digest

for September 7, 1935

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 7, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

OLD ENEMY WAVES OLIVE-BRANCH TO AL SMITH—Hearst's Nomination of Ex-Governor to Lead Third Party Puzzles Press; Colby Calls Conservative Meeting

On October 29, 1919, Alfred E. Smith stood before a mass-meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York City, and delivered a bitter blast against William Randolph Hearst. It was the volcanic climax of a feud that has sputtered and simmered ever since.

Last week Mr. Hearst sprang a surprize. He indorsed Mr. Smith to head a Jeffersonian Democratic ticket to fight President Roosevelt and his "Socialist-Democratic" Party in 1936. Editors were puzzled. They began speculating about Mr. Hearst's action in suddenly splashing this two-column editorial on page one of his many papers. They wondered whether Mr. Smith would respond or ignore it.

Attack

On the same day their attention was caught by a statement from Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State under President Wilson, and closely associated with Mr. Hearst. Attacking the Roosevelt Administration for its "utter disregard" of the Democratic Party's traditions and principles, he revealed that a meeting of conservative Democratic leaders would be held soon, to discuss plans for 1936.

The Smith-Hearst quarrel reached its climax in 1919 after Hearst newspapers had accused the Governor of being responsible for the distribution of impure milk to poor children of New York City. It was intensified in 1922 when Smith flatly refused to run on the same ticket with the publisher. As he was quoted at that time:

"My mother was delirious in her illness in 1919. As she raved, she said: 'My boy did not do it. He was a poor boy. He loves children. He would not feed them poison milk. He did not do it.' You can go back and tell those who sent you that no matter what happens, and no matter how long I live, you will never find my name on the same ticket with that——."

Hearst's Editorial

That was thirteen years ago. To-day, Mr. Hearst is seventy-two years old, Mr. Smith sixty-one. In his editorial, Mr. Hearst assailed the Roosevelt Administration and called for the formation of a Jeffersonian Democratic ticket. The Democratic Party, he said, "should not have its honored name stolen by the imported, autocratic, Asiatic, Socialist Party of Karl Marx and Franklin Delano Roosevelt." He said further:

"It is not for me to decide. . . . who should be nominated on the genuine Jeffersonian Democratic ticket; but I think Alfred E. Smith would make a powerful candidate.

"He is the accredited leader of the genuine Democratic Party.

"He was their latest Presidential candidate.

"His principles are the historic principles of the Party.

"Associated with him should be some notable Southern Democrat like Governor Ritchie, or Senator Byrd, or Governor Talmadge.

"It is not for me, as an American believing devotedly in American principles of religious liberty, to know or care whether Mr. Smith is a Catholic, a Protestant, or a Jew.

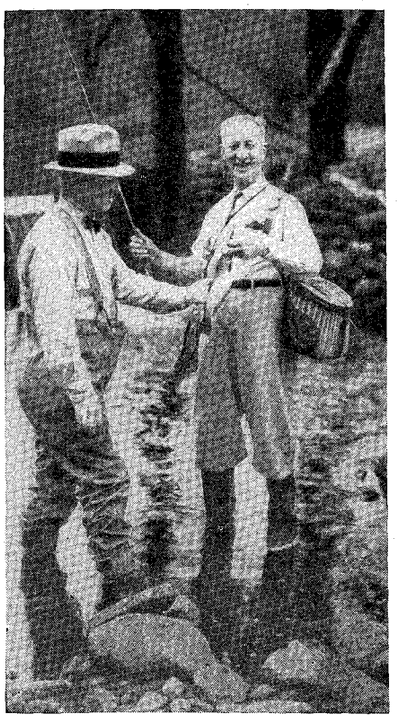
"He is a good citizen.

"Nor do I care whether he pronounces the word 'radio' in a manner to suit the professors of the 'brain trust.'

"He pronounces the word 'America' properly and patriotically.

"And that is all that matters in these widely disloyal days.

"Nor, finally, do I know whether Mr. Smith is willing to run for President again or not.



Acme

This summer Al Smith was more interested in fishing than politics

"But I think he will feel, with other good citizens, that in the coming election we are not merely electing a President, we are saving America."

Mr. Smith has not hesitated to oppose certain New Deal policies of the man who beat him for the nomination at Chicago, but whom he helped elect. One characteristic reference was to the "baloney dollar." He has, however, always been strong for party regularity, a fact that raised doubt whether he would sanction any independent movement.

Amusing

Some papers did not attach much importance to Mr. Hearst's call. One of these was the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Ind-Rep.), which said: "News from San Simeon ranch that W. R. Hearst wants Al Smith to be an independent candidate for President against his old friend Frank Roosevelt is more amusing than important."

But the Schenectady (N. Y.) *Union-Star* (Rep.) declared that "Democrats can measure popular dissatisfaction with Roosevelt by this cataclysmic shift. Hearst's close touch with public sentiment in all parts of the country makes his pronouncement of the highest significance as marking Roosevelt's popularity."

Apparently the country still considers itself a two-party nation, remarked the Buffalo *Courier-Express* (Ind.), and "if this is so, Mr. Hearst's talk of a third party will roll off the nation's back without leaving a single mark. But it can scarcely be denied that Mr. Hearst has at least set up a question which even optimistic Jim Farley, who already has the Roosevelt election in the bag, may well ponder."

Cabal

Another New York State paper, the Syracuse *Herald* (Ind.), asserted that "however short the public memory may be, Alfred E. Smith has not forgotten how the Hearst-McAdoo cabal switched the delegations instructed for Garner to Franklin D. Roosevelt at a critical moment in the last Democratic National Convention. On that occasion the accredited leader of the genuine Democratic Party and the exponent of its historic principles carried away from the convention a Hearst knife protruding from his fifth rib."

Hearst opposition "may develop a larger protest vote than expected against Roosevelt's renomination," in the opinion of the Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Ind.-Dem.). But "it can hardly give the publisher a voice

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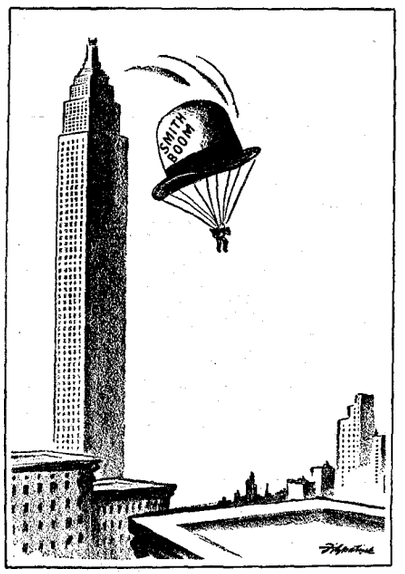

Is Al Trying to Get Back to the Sidewalks?

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

in selecting the Vice Presidential candidate, unless he wants Garner again. Hearst's criticism of the New Deal, excepting national defense policies, has been almost entirely negative. The nature of his criticism leads one to believe that Hearst might find a more suitable bedfellow next year in a Republican nominee."

Colby's Statement

Mr. Colby, in his statement announcing a meeting of conservative Democratic leaders said:

"The disturbed feeling among the Democrats of the country who have regard for the Party's traditions and principles, and have witnessed the utter disregard of both by the Administration in Washington, is unmistakable and wide-spread.

"There is also an unmistakable feeling throughout the Party that the historic devotion of the Democratic Party to constitutional democracy must assert itself at such a time as this, not only in criticism but in effective political action.

"When the country is in peril and the liberties of the people in danger, there are higher loyalties that call to Americans than unquestioning obedience to organization leadership which they regard as unrepresentative and unworthy."

Comment

But "the most that can be expected of Mr. Colby's move to organize a Constitutional Party, and William Randolph Hearst's attempt to boom Al Smith as its candidate," said the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "is the establishment of another Liberty League."

Now that Mr. Hearst has spoken, there is nothing for the Administration to worry about, according to the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.). It said:

"Mr. Roosevelt's reelection in 1936 is assured. Mr. Hearst has broken with him. Mr. Hearst's opposition has been the rabbit's foot of American politics. Any man he opposes is almost sure to be elected."

Mississippi's Two-Edged Sword

And Senator Bilbo, Master-Exhorter, Will See to It That His State Does Not Become "A Province of Huey Long's"

When Theodore G. Bilbo, Democratic Senator from Mississippi, stumps his State for a candidate it usually stays stumped. This man is a master-exhorter. His enemies say many unflattering things about him, but they do not deny his power to stir a Mississippi audience.

Last week that power, often demonstrated before, was indicated again, when Hugh L. White, wealthy Columbia lumberman, won the Democratic nomination for Governor (equivalent to election) from Paul Johnson, lawyer and ex-Congressman.

Senator Bilbo had toured through the State for Mr. White, summoning the farmers from their cotton-picking, declaiming at every creek-fork.

Raymond Gram Swing has described the Senator in an article for *The Nation:* "Bilbo is a little fellow in his middle fifties; usually wears loud check suits (in Washington they are more subdued), a red tie, and a diamond horseshoe tie-pin. He has a wide skull with far-apart pale-blue eyes, a pointed chin, and a lipless straight mouth which makes a grim, thin line across his face."

Sword

The name Bilbo, the Senator says, means a two-edged sword in Shakespearean language—"a sword that cuts comin' and gwine."

The two-edged sword flashed through most of Mississippi during the recent campaign.

Ostensibly a race between White and Johnson, it was really a sort of one-sided fight between Senators Bilbo and Huey P. Long.

Senator Long, Bilbo insisted, was seeking to extend his dictatorship over Louisiana to Mississippi. If Johnson should win, he declared, "every newspaper in the nation would carry in its head-lines in box-car letters, 'Huey Long takes over Mississippi as a Province of Louisiana.'"

Mr. White echoed the charge. The main issue, he said, is: "Shall Mississippi be ruled by a peanut dictator?"

Vainly, Mr. Johnson replied that Senator Bilbo, not Senator Long, was seeking to become dictator of Mississippi. He had never even met Senator Long, he said, tho if it came to a choice between Long and Bilbo, he preferred Long. Senator Long himself declared that he was keeping hands off the Mississippi contest, since neither candidate for Governor indorsed his share-the-wealth program.

Issues

State issues were lost to sight while the campaign, an unusually bitter one even for Mississippi, raged along these lines. The outcome makes Senator Bilbo the most important man in the State.

But, while he is up now, higher, perhaps, than ever, he has been up before. In fact, his political career, which began in 1907, has been a succession of steep peaks and deep valleys. He has been State Senator, Lieutenant Governor, and twice Governor, but he also has known crushing defeat.

Early in the New Deal, when he bobbed up as a newspaper-clipper in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, he seemed to have been permanently shelved.

He hadn't been, as he soon showed. Returning to Mississippi last year, he managed to win an election to the United States Senate. "The people of Mississippi have been good to me," he says.

Newspaper editors, however, commenting on last week's Mississippi primary, seem less interested in Senator Bilbo's triumph than in what many of them interpret as a rebuke to Senator Long.

The Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Ind.-Dem.) noted that "Johnson, who disavowed assistance from Long, was defeated by a narrower margin than some observers expected" and is uncertain what part Long can play in other elections outside his State.

But the Jackson (Miss.) *Daily News* (Dem.) calls the outcome "a repudiation of Huey Long," while the Los Angeles *Times* (Rep.) thinks it "may be taken to indicate that the Long disease has not yet infected neighboring States very seriously."

Whether it is or not, Hugh White will be the next Governor of Mississippi.

He promises to do his utmost to attract new industries to the State, and had had some success in that aim even before his nomination. Another of his interests is farming.

Mississippi knows him as a generous contributor to educational, religious, and charitable institutions. "I have never been worth a million dollars, or even half that much," he says. "I have given away sixty cents out of every dollar I have ever made."

Keystone

Senator Bilbo: The name means "a sword that cuts comin' and gwine"

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Nine Mortal Men Prepare

Nation Waits to Learn Whether Black-Robed Justices, World's Most Powerful Judicial Body, Will Send Remainder of New Deal on Blue Eagle's Flight to Oblivion

An overworked and overheated Congress ended its turbulent session and went home. The President quietly plans a trip around the country. The Nation's Capital has relaxed. It is tranquil on the Potomac.

But, while Washington convalesces from the hurly-burly of the last eight months, the nation cocks an expectant ear. There is a growing anticipation that heavy thunder is just over the horizon.

While Congress was in session, the feeling might have arisen from any of a hundred rumors. To-day the nation awaits, not a faint back-of-the-hand whisper but the sound of the Court-crier's gavel that, on Monday morning, October 7, will open the next session of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Great Eras

Three great eras of decisions have made the Supreme Court the most powerful judicial body in the world. During the early stages of government under the Constitution, the Court laid down the broad definitions of the powers of the individual States as distinct from those of the Federal Government.

The second era came with the development of the slavery issue and with the reconstruction of a country shattered by the War Between the States. During the last decade of the nineteenth century came the mushroom growth of the great industrial combines, and, with it, new decisions by the Court dealing with the new economic conditions brought about by large-scale industry.

Last January, the Supreme Court made front-page news when it ushered in the fourth era of significant decisions by invalidating the oil-production control provisions of the National Recovery Act. This was the first pronouncement by the highest court in the land on a phase of President Roosevelt's New Deal program.

Five Decisions

After it came five other important decisions: (1) the gold-clause decisions sustaining the Administration's measures to establish a new currency system; (2) the rail-pension case, declaring unconstitutional the Railroad Retirement Act; (3) the Humphrey case, holding that the President had exceeded his authority in removing the late William E. Humphrey from his office as a member of the Federal Trade Commission; (4) the Frazier-Lemke Act case, declaring unconstitutional the five-year moratorium on farm mortgages.

The fifth, and most sensational, decision was in the so-called Schechter case last May, by which the entire code structure of the National Industrial Recovery Act was invalidated.

How profoundly this decision affected the political structure of the American Government was discussed by Oswald Garrison Villard in *The Nation:*

Straw Houses Won't Stop This Wolf

—*Carmack in* The Christian Science Monitor

"It (the Supreme Court's verdict) may, in future time, be recognized as the initial cause of a wholesale revision of the Constitution by a Constitutional Convention. Of course there will be the greatest outcry against this, not only on the part of reactionaries, but on the part of many liberals as well. . . .

"But if we can't have faith in ourselves, what have we to look forward to in the way of a successful effort to subordinate wealth and business to the common welfare of the country—and to give to labor the rights and privileges it deserves?"

"Who would change it?" the Rochester *Democrat & Chronicle* (Rep.) asks. "Would the most ardent defender of the New Deal wish to have the Constitution other than it is? Would he wish to have it susceptible to change at every veering of the political wind, conformable to every extreme from Communism to Fascism? If such there be, now is the opportunity to prove it."

Will the remainder of the President's program go the way of his ill-fated Blue Eagle?

The nation awaits the entrance of the black-robed Justices. Last week briefs were deposited with the Court which demand a test of the constitutionality of two other great stones in the foundation of the New Deal—the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Tennessee Valley Authority. In a long series of lower-court decisions these two departments have been heatedly attacked, and just as heatedly defended. Before the Supreme Court the battles will be brought to a conclusion.

Home

Not less momentous than the convening of the Court itself is the fact that Chief Justice Hughes and his eight associates will be meeting for the first time in the gleaming white ten-million-dollar structure that has just been completed.

Rising beside the Congressional Library, and facing the Capitol, the new home of the Supreme Court is literally blinding to look at in the brilliant Washington sun. Majestically simple in its Corinthian design, the most notable external feature of the building is the great pediment above the columns in front. The symbolic figures are actual images of men prominent in the nation's judicial history—Chief Justice Marshall, Charles Evans Hughes, William Howard Taft, and Elihu Root. Robert Aitken, the sculptor who did the group, and Cass Gilbert, one of the architects of the building, are also represented.

Inside the building, the Supreme Court chamber occupies the central portion of the main floor. It has 60 per cent. more floor-space than the room the Justices used in the Capitol, and will seat 300 persons. Thick marble columns line the side walls, and, behind them, are allegorical panels.

Individual offices of the Justices are so arranged that the Justices may pass from their own chambers to the court-room, the conference-room or the library, without entering the public corridor.

On this floor there also are a robing-room, offices for the Attorney General, Solicitor General, and officials of the Court, and for the first time, a press-room.

The second floor is utilized for libraries, document files, attorneys' offices, and reading-rooms. The third floor contains a large reading-room, with shelves and stacks for a library of 222,000 law-books.

On the ground floor there are more filing and stock rooms, storage for records and archives, lunch- and rest-rooms, telephone-rooms and accommodations for the mechanical staff.

When the nine Justices move to their

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Off the Bench with the Supreme Court of the United States

(1) Charles E. Hughes, (2) Harlan F. Stone with (3) Benjamin N. Cardozo, (4) Louis D. Brandeis, (5) George Sutherland, (6) Owen J. Roberts, (7) James C. McReynolds, (8) Pierce Butler, (9) Willis Van Devanter

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new quarters, an old face will go with them —that of Charles Elmore Cropley, the Court-crier. He it is who calls the court to order just as the Justices march in. Tall, broad-shouldered, and dark, he has a forbidding look. In his formal Court cutaway, striped trousers and winged collar, he presents an arresting figure.

"Off-stage" he is extremely jovial and well-liked. His hearty laugh fills the room he occupies and can be heard many doors away down the corridor.

At five minutes to twelve, on the morning of October 7, the Justices of the Supreme Court will begin the ritual that has characterized their meetings for years. A Negro in the robing-room will help them into their heavy silk robes. At noon, they will walk, in single file, to their seats.

The Crier will rap his gavel, and announce: "The Honorable, the Chief Justice, and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States." Small pageboys will help the Justices to their seats. The lawyers before the Court will bow and the business of the day will begin.

From this moment, until the last Monday in May, when the session will end, the eyes of the nation will be scrutinizing these nine men. What are they like?

"Until recently, to his inner resentment, Mr. Hughes was regarded as a cold and austere individual who did not love his fellow-men," Henry F. Pringle wrote in his sketch of the Chief Justice, appearing in *The New Yorker*.

Amiable

"Theodore Roosevelt so viewed him. William Howard Taft did, too, until he became better acquainted, and changed his mind. A scathing phrase was once applied to Hughes, and was widely accepted as an apt one—he was 'an animated feather-duster,' instead of a human being. Now official Washington knows him more accurately for the warm and amiable individual he really is.

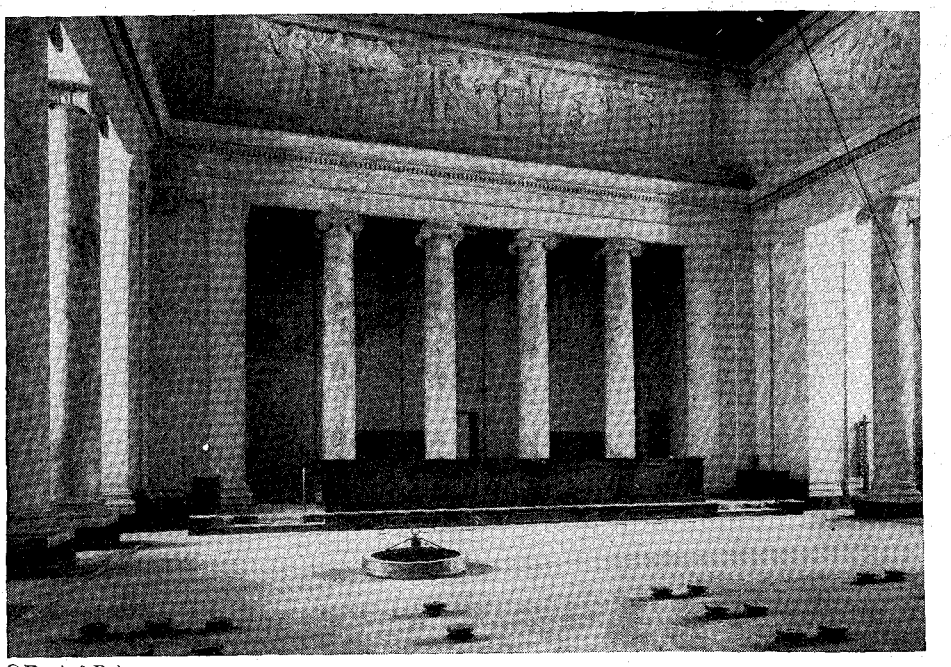
"But he is shy. He has no taste for the bluff, hearty contacts . . . which politicians maintain. At no time in his life has Mr. Hughes had more than a few close friends; he has hardly any intimates to-day.

"His humor is sometimes elusive. Once in a great while some young lawyer will call with the proper letters of introduction, and will ask for advice on the best way to get ahead.

" 'Don't work too hard,' the Chief Justice has been known to answer, no gleam in his eye to show that he is teasing. 'I, myself, have never worked hard. I spent my time playing cards when I was an undergraduate at Brown University.' "

When President Hoover nominated Mr. Hughes as Chief Justice, the nomination was opposed in the Senate on the ground that the new appointee always would have at heart the interests of large corporations, since he had been the recipient of enormous fees during his career as a private lawyer. But, during the five years Mr. Hughes has held his office, he has shown that he can be as "progressive" as the most progressive of his colleagues.

In most decisions of the Court the Chief Justice is generally associated with Owen J. Roberts, Benjamin N. Cardozo, Harlan Fiske Stone, and Louis D. Brandeis.



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Supreme Court's new chamber: When the Justices sit, no photographs are allowed

Liberals

Born in Philadelphia, sixty years ago, to a well-to-do family, Associate Justice Roberts's upbringing augured a philosophy of conservatism to which his opinions on the bench have been in marked contrast. He is modest and democratic. During Court recesses he retires to his 700-acre farm in Chester County outside Philadelphia. He is the "baby" of the Court.

Associate Justice Stone, an athlete pretty much in restraint, made President Hoover's medicine-ball tossing strenuous exercise. But the former Dean of Columbia Law School has other penchants.

Maintaining a wide variety of studious interests, he is regarded as one of the leading scholars on the bench. He has been mentioned, with Justice Roberts, as a possible Republican Presidential nominee.

The dean of the Court, and the most generally beloved, is Associate Justice Brandeis. His liberal philosophy is the inspiration of many of the younger men engaged in carrying out New Deal measures. He has scorned official life in Washington, and has gathered a cosmopolitan group that meets weekly at his house to be entertained by his brilliant conversation.

Modest, shy, and retiring are the three adjectives that best describe Associate Justice Cardozo. He leads a quiet, clock-like life. Books, read in the early morning, and an occasional theater or concert are virtually his only diversions. He spent his summer vacation at his home in Rye, New York.

Opposition

Opposed, broadly, to these five, are James C. McReynolds, Willis Van Devanter, Pierce Butler, and George Sutherland.

"Willis Van Devanter," wrote Mildred Adams, in the New York *Times*, "one of the older ones, who can retire whenever he chooses, has the reputation of being the hardest-working man on the bench. Statistics do not show it—he wrote one opinion last year as against Cardozo's twenty-five, Hughes's twenty-four, and Butler's twenty-three—but there is apparently more to opinions than mere numbers.

"On the bench he seems stern. . . . Men who work with him say that his word is absolutely dependable, that if he says a thing, you may rest assured that he has searched the uttermost corners of human knowledge regarding it. . . ."

Associate Justice Sutherland's economic philosophy also is inherited from *laissez-faire* days of the pioneer West. He resents the implications that he is a "stand-patter."

Pierce Butler is a more inveterate conservative than the three Justices with whom he is associated. He is said to be deeply perturbed by the Court's liberal trend.

Rumor frequently had Justice McReynolds engaged to some leading society woman when he first came to Washington. But the brisk Tennessee lawyer has not married. Genial, and well-liked in his few personal contacts, he is considered the most forceful and emphatic member of the Court.

Issue

These are the nine whom the nation watches. By throwing into the discard the whole structure of the Roosevelt program, it is possible for them to make the Constitution the chief issue of the 1936 Presidential campaign. Out of their decisions, whether they be in favor of or against the major premises of the New Deal, there may arise a new political party. It is almost certain that the verdict of the Court will play a major rôle in determining the candidates for the two big parties.

"It is interesting to note that the Dred Scott decision endowed the Republican Party with a burning issue, but split the Democratic Party wide open," Charles Warren, historian of the Supreme Court, once said. "It may be said that Chief Justice Taney elected Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency."

Will Chief Justice Hughes and his associates elect the President in 1936?

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Spotlight Again Plays on Long

He Keeps Telling Senate What's Wrong With America, but the House May Investigate His Control of Louisiana

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Senator Long getting his second wind for the filibuster that stopped the funds for social security legislation

"If you will not let our elected Representatives from Louisiana vote, then, bless my soul, their Louisiana Senator will talk their vote. . . . Lo and behold . . . out yonder in the open spaces . . . my Uncle Adam . . . Voltaire . . . Shakespeare . . . the *Nourmahal* crowd . . . a high-heeled old time . . . stay until the football season starts . . . challenge the whole dad-gummed kit and barrel of the Democratic Party to come down and beat me. . . ."

And so on for five hours, until Vice President John N. Garner's gavel banged, ending the first session of the Seventy-Fourth Congress.

Senator Huey P. Long, hoarse and flushed from his filibuster, darted out the Senate's swinging side door and disappeared.

Behind him lay the corpse of the Third Deficiency Bill, with its $102,000,000 funds for the social-security program, soil conservation, potato control, alcohol control, coal stabilization, and other agencies.

Delay

Ahead loomed a Senate move to block him and others from further destructive one-man filibusters, and a possible House investigation into the Louisiana political situation.

Defeat of the appropriation bill, according to *The Christian Science Monitor*, was "of relatively minor importance, as such things go, altho it may cause a delay of four months in setting up half a dozen of the Roosevelt Administration's social projects."

"Final deficiency bills somehow have the habit of being defeated," it continued, "and Administrations usually find it possible to scramble about for money to tide the period over. Such was the case in the Hoover Administration, when grim-faced Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma filibustered out a proposed oil-bill."

When a filibuster scuttled deficiency appropriations in the closing hours of the 1924 session, President Coolidge borrowed money from other departments to meet emergency needs.

President Roosevelt, last week, saw no legal means of diverting funds for direct payments of benefits to widows, children, the disabled and the aged, provided in the Social Security Act.

"Disgusted," Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, Democratic leader, announced that, in January, he will seek amendment of the Senate debate-rules.

For more than a century, unlimited debate has existed in the Senate. In 1917, President Wilson rebuked the "little group of wilful men" who may render "the great Government of the United States helpless and contemptible." The cloture rule that resulted has been invoked only four times since—once against Senator Long, in January, 1933, when he filibustered against a banking bill.

Senator Long's filibuster last week was his third in the session. In May, a tactical error took him off the floor after he had talked six hours against a joint session to hear the President's bonus-veto message. In June, he spoke futilely for nearly sixteen hours against extension of the NRA.

"A complete egoist, cynical of all things save his own persuasive ability, and, with reason, confident of the venality of lesser self-seekers," Hodding Carter said of Senator Long in *The Review of Reviews* recently, "he has demonstrated that one man can successfully buck the established order, in defiance of all established procedure."

Inquiry

Opportunity for probing Long's dictatorship in Louisiana was seen in an extension of a routine House resolution for investigation of 1936 campaign expenditures by a phrase reading:

"Said committee is hereby authorized to act upon its own initiative and upon such information which, in its judgment, may be reasonable and reliable."

The Associated Press, in a copyrighted dispatch from Washington, quoted Congressmen as saying that "this sweeping power would authorize the committee to determine whether or not Louisiana, under Long's political organization, has a 'republican form of government as guaranteed by the Constitution.'"

Senator Long, who is up for reelection to the Senate in January, dominated the five-day special session of the Louisiana State Legislature in July. Twenty-five bills were passed in that session, among them a measure making it a jail-offense to use Federal funds for political purposes.

In the past, Congressional campaign-fund investigating committees have limited themselves to study of "excessive and corrupt use of money" in elections. The result of one such inquiry was Senate refusal to seat Frank L. Smith of Illinois and William S. Vare of Pennsylvania in 1926.

Investigator

The 1936 House investigation will be headed by Representative William J. Granfield, broad-shouldered and dignified criminal lawyer from Massachusetts.

Senator Long defied his critics as he stopped in New York on the way to meet "kinfolk" in Reading, Pennsylvania.

"I'll tell you, here and now, that Franklin Roosevelt will not be the next President of the United States," he sputtered. "If the Democrats nominate Roosevelt, and the Republicans name Hoover, Huey Long will be your next President."

To Balance the Budget?

"It wasn't so good," admitted Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

He was commenting on the inability of the Federal Government to float more than $85,262,000 worth of a $100,000,000 issue of four-year 1½ per cent. Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds announced last week and sold on an "auction" basis, *i.e.*, to the highest bidders. It was the first undersubscription since August, 1934. Treasury experts, unworried, attributed it to a falling government bond market.

According to the New York *Times*, Secretary Morgenthau is looking ahead to a day when the Federal budget can be balanced, and urging President Roosevelt to curtail expenditures in the fiscal year starting July 1, 1936. He has, however, declined to comment on the statement that Treasury officials want to balance the budget in the fiscal year 1938-'39.

The statement is made by George Creel, author and prominent California Democrat, in *Collier's*. Mr. Creel writes:

"With respect to a balanced budget, the President holds that the best and quickest way to balance the national budget is to balance the budget of the American citizen. Even so, receipts and expenditures are being given the ultimate in careful consideration, and the Treasury experts already see the day when the budget can and will be balanced, and that without ignoring an essential governmental duty, or a human obligation."

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Missouri's "Chips"

Cardboard Disks Are Money When It Comes to a Sales Tax

Laughter and profanity mingled last week when Missourians began paying the 1 per cent. retail sales tax with cardboard disks fashioned like lowly milk-bottle caps. The disks are variously called "dairy-money," "chips," and "tops."

"Jokes, jitters, and chiselers" were the first fruits of the new levy, according to a head-line in the Kansas City *Journal-Post* (Ind.).

Imposed on "every retail sale of tangible personal property," which includes both milk and bottle for the baby, the tax, it was estimated by the State Legislature, will bring in about $1,000,000 a month. The revenue will be used for old-age pensions, for Missouri's share of unemployment-relief costs, for shifting two-thirds of the insane-poor burden from the counties to the State, and for support of the public schools.

On the whole, tho, the Missourians were reported to be accepting good-humoredly the new tax on their pocketbooks and patience.

Warned by the United States Treasury Department that tokens representing fractions of a cent for general circulation could not be issued by the State, State Auditor Forrest Smith suggested the "dairy-money."

The wax-covered cardboard pieces represent receipts for payment of the tax. They are not legal tender, and have no value except in sales-tax transactions.

The merchants evolved a bracket-system for collection of the tax. On sales of one to fourteen cents the retailer collects one mill; fifteen to twenty-four cents, two mills; twenty-five to thirty-four cents, three mills, and so on up to ninety-five cents to $1.04, on which the tax is one cent.

For example, if a customer, having no sales-tax "receipts," buys a twenty-five-cent cigar, the merchant will collect twenty-six cents, and return "receipts" amounting to seven mills. If the customer then buys a necktie costing $1.25, he will pay $1.26, and also give the merchant three one-mill receipts.

"Chips"

On the first day of the tax, 30,000,000 "chips" were put into circulation for use by Missouri's 3,600,000 inhabitants. The supply was soon exhausted, and the authorities were confronted with the need of supplying some millions more.

St. Louis Republicans were seizing on the "chips" as campaign material. They wrote on the cardboards "vote G. O. P. and end the sales tax."

"Unwise and inequitable as the sales tax is, it is law and an important part of the State's fiscal program," says the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.). "Whatever changes are necessary can be made by the Legislature, but it is the present duty of good citizenship to make collection of the tax as orderly and efficient as possible."

Potato Revolt in New Jersey

Embattled Farmer-Citizens, Including College Dean, Band Together to Resist the Recently Enacted Spud Control Law

Will It Come to This?

—*Messner in the Albany* Knickerbocker Press

The humble spud has ceased to belong entirely to the vegetable kingdom. Last week, a group of embattled New Jersey farmer-citizens turned it into a bone of contention. No longer is it just a spud to be grown at the will or whim of any dirt-farmer. It is in a fair way to becoming a national issue. To the Boston Tea-Party and the Whisky Rebellion may be added the Potato Revolt.

The cause of all the trouble is the recently enacted national "Potato Control Law," which goes into effect December 1.

The new law provides that any one growing more than five bushels of potatoes be allotted a quota, which quota he must not exceed on pain of being taxed forty-five cents for every bushel over the prescribed amount. Also he must market his potatoes in special closed containers, specially marked and specially stamp-taxed.

Resentment

Resentment at the bill has been general, for it affects approximately 3,000,000 farmers. In New Jersey disapproval has taken concrete form. There, a sturdy, strong-minded group have banded together to resist the new law. Drawing up a resolution, which has been sent to President Roosevelt, thirty-five citizens, including Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of the School of Journalism at Columbia University, all residents of West Amwell, Hunterdon County, have adopted a stand for "the preservation of their rights on their own land."

The resolution proclaims that: "We will not be bound by the 'Potato Control Law,' an unconstitutional measure recently enacted by the United States Congress. We shall produce on our own land such potatoes as we may wish to produce and will dispose of them in such manner as we may deem proper."

And: "As an earlier generation of Americans, not only in Boston but at Greenwich, in Salem County, New Jersey, resisted an arbitrary and unjust law enacted for their government by the British Parliament, so will we resist this 'Potato Control Law.'"

The signatories of the protest, with but a few exceptions, have long been residents of the county. The farms of most of them have been in their families for generations. They are proud of their heritage; proud that all through the depression they have not asked for outside aid.

"None of them benefited at any time by any of the 'farm relief' measures passed by Congress during the past few years," Dean Ackerman informed The Literary Digest. "They did not complain. They are all small farmers. But when this new bill was passed, altho the community is not a potato-growing one, they felt it was the last straw, because it prohibits their inalienable right to live their own independent lives as free American citizens."

Serious

The Dean, who explains he has been farming only seventeen years in Hunterdon County, and is therefore a newcomer, is forty-five years old. He is studious looking, spectacled, quiet-spoken and keen. He wears his clothes well, and looks more like a successful young business man than a college dean. He is the author of several books. In 1915 he was United Press Correspondent in Germany, and was in close touch with Ambassador Gerard during the earlier days of the World War.

"My neighbors in New Jersey," he stated, "are thoroughly serious about this protest. They mean it. Potatoes are a part of their lives, a large item in their daily diet. What they grow over and above their actual needs they use for barter. Five bushels are insufficient for their own families. Little has been left these farmers since the depression but their independence. The new law kills that. Many may be compelled to ask 'relief' aid."

Politics does not enter into the situation, the Dean explained. The community sometimes goes Republican; sometimes Democratic. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, he pointed out, is opposed to the "Potato Control Act."

Says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*: "To farmers with red blood this newest effort at dictation is the rankest attempt yet made to regulate agriculture. . . . The (New Jersey) farmers are upholding a principle. They want the Government to keep hands off and they are right in saying so in unequivocal words."

Says Dean Ackerman: "I'm going to grow all the potatoes I wish."

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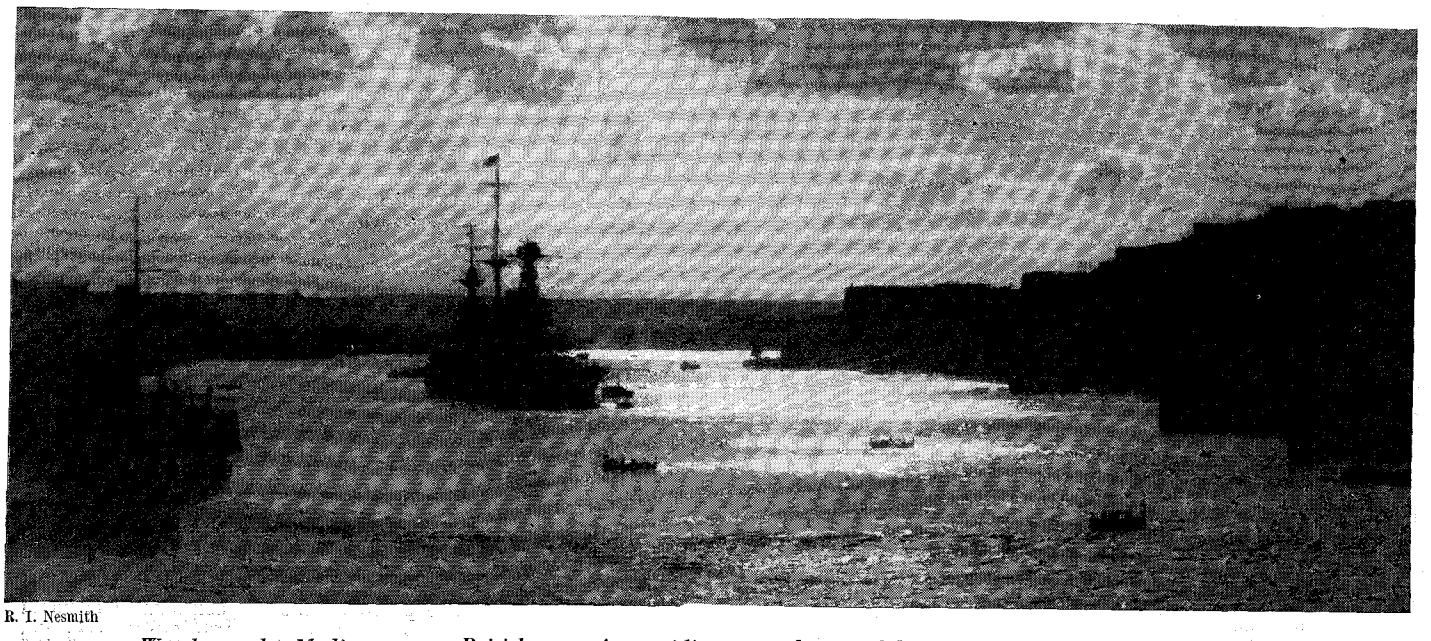
Empress Prays—War-Drums Beat

Mars Rides the Winds As the Modern Cæsar Masses His Legions to Seek a New Destiny in Africa For Rome; British Mediterranean Fleet Speeds East



R. T. Nesmith

Watch on the Mediterranean: British man-of-war riding at anchor in Valetta Harbor on the Island of Malta

On the eve of threatened war, Ethiopian women chant fervent prayers of peace, and, these failing, follow their men heroically into battle, led by their Empress. In 1896, Empress Taitou, a modern-day Molly Pitcher, stood at the side of her husband, Emperor Menelik II, in the Battle of Adowa, and, flanked by women subjects, rallied his warriors to victory over the Italians.

This week, as Europe and Africa virtually resigned themselves to an Italo-Ethiopian war, Empress Menen, a stout, courageous mother of five children, emulated her ancestors.

"For sixteen days I have fasted and prayed ardently for peace for Ethiopia and the world. I should like to appeal to women the world over to join in my prayer."

Emperor Haile Selassie's consort, her face drawn by the emotional strain, dressed in a simple gown of white silk draped by a homespun toga, halted her supplication to receive interviewers in the great Gibbi Palace, in Addis Ababa.

Drums

Antiaircraft guns rolled outside, en route to the protecting hills; a chaotic jumble of foreigners and natives fled by camel, donkey, and narrow-gage railway to the coast; troops thumped through the streets to the beat of tomtoms; the bazaars buzzed with war-talk.

Beyond the rain-soaked hills, the British Mediterranean Fleet massed before Suez, as blackshirt legions poured through the canal; Premier Benito Mussolini met with his Cabinet officers in full military regalia amid 500,000 troops maneuvering in the Alps; the League of Nations Council sat in Geneva to discuss sanctions against Italy; Lloyd's boosted war-risk odds to 99 to 1.

"I pray for peace," the Empress said feelingly. Then a challenge flashed in her sloe eyes. "But, if in spite of all our efforts, peace should happen to be disturbed, I shall be the first to exhort my people against the invader."

From meadow and mountain-top chimes of the Coptic Christian Church tolled out invocations to peace. The Emperor and Empress buttressed their prayers by a month's abstention from meat, which example was immediately adopted by their raw-meat-eating subjects.

Tension

Not since the stirring hours preceding the outbreak of war in 1914 has Europe experienced such an event-packed ten days. What England did depended much upon whether the spark of Ethiopia might set off the traditional powder-keg of the Continent.

Anglo-Italian tension, summer-long, had lessened somewhat on August 22 when the British Cabinet indicated it would not press for sanctions, *i.e.*, a League blockade. But, five days later, the British Fleet in the Mediterranean began moving toward Suez.

Italy fumed again at her War-time ally, and Il Duce countered by calling an extraordinary meeting of his Cabinet at Bolzano, in the North of Italy—the first such meeting in thirteen years.

The powerful *Giornale d'Italia*, of Rome, again sounded the national watchword it had originated: "Sanctions mean war!"

H. R. Knickerbocker, Pulitzer-prize correspondent, on his way to Ethiopia for the International News Service, tells why in a nutshell. From London he cabled last week:

"Mussolini already has a quarter of a million soldiers below Suez, and closure of the Canal would mean that they would starve if Mussolini could not keep the Canal open. Also, if he capitulated, it would mean the end of the Fascist régime.

"Therefore, since it is a matter of life and death for Fascism, Italy would be compelled to fight even England."

Il Duce, wearying his entourage by the terrific pace he set on the near-by mimic battle-fields, reached the meeting forty-five minutes late. Apologetic, tugging at the lapels of his honorary Fascist corporal's trim uniform, he banged the session to order.

Forty-five minutes later he filed out with a communiqué which hastened to reassure that Italy had no designs on British interests in Ethiopia (Lake Tana, source of the Blue Nile), but warned that sanctions would be fought to the last ditch.

Il Duce obviously desired to ease the tension, thereby allowing Britain to come to terms before the crucial session on Wednesday at Geneva at which he proposed to present a long dossier justifying Italian invasion of East Africa.

Promenade

This promenade of surging events made Britain's rôle a peculiar one, as pointed out by *The New Republic:*

"In the past Great Britain has traditionally played the part of mediator between conflicting European nations, but, to-day, England and Italy are the chief opponents, with France in the unhappy and unaccustomed rôle of conciliator. The English are vitally concerned in the future of Ethiopia because that country controls the upper regions of the Nile, which in turn spell life or death to the agriculture of Egypt under British domination."

To *The Times* of London, Premier Mus-

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solini described Italy "as a nation on the march, and the cabinet communiqué gave a pretty clear indication of the direction in which it is marching. . . . Mussolini has been showing for the last few months that he prefers the ways of war to the ways of peace."

But *La Tribuna* thus summed up the Italian view-point: "The Fascist Cabinet meeting placed before the League of Nations' Council this dilemma: either to recognize the colonial character of an Italian-Ethiopian conflict, or to approve sanctions against Italy. The former move would admit implicitly Italy's right. The latter move would compel Italy to protect her interests and honor against anybody attempting to carry out the reckless verdict of the League."

France's middle course in the crisis is exemplified by this comment from the *Petit Parisien:* "Il Duce's gesture can not fail to have the most profound reverberations in England and the entire world."

Strategy

Britain considers the 5,000-mile sea-lane which begins at Gibraltar and ends at Aden (Arabia) the life-line of the empire.

Between the Canal and Gibraltar, Malta, a tiny island off Sicily, stands as a grim sentinel of empire. There is stationed His Majesty's Mediterranean Fleet, which consists of four battle-ships, eight cruisers, twenty-nine flotilla-leaders and destroyers, and seven submarines. Also, there is a garrison of 3,000 troops.

Against this force in event of war would be hurled an Italian fleet of four battle-ships (built twenty years ago), twenty-three cruisers (new and powerful), forty-five flotilla-leaders and destroyers, and fifty-one submarines (fast and modern).

Worries

More important still is a vastly superior air-force—a fact which has worried the British high command.

Last week Britain's giant aircraft-carrier *Glorious* was hustled out of Gibraltar for Malta, where, joined by the Fleet, she steamed for the Suez region for maneuvers. British officials in Washington insisted that there was nothing unusual or unexpected in these movements.

At the same time Britain dispatched 1,200 fresh troops to Aden and Malta.

Nevertheless, Rome reported that Premier Mussolini had a different view. He is said to have ordered "extensive movements" of his fleet, a report which aroused grave anxiety in European chancelleries.

Preparations

Rome, undeterred by outside pressure, continued to push its preparations for invasion of Ethiopia. It was disclosed that the Duke of Bergamo, blond, blue-eyed, distinguished nephew of the King, would go to East Africa, the first of the Royal Family to volunteer.

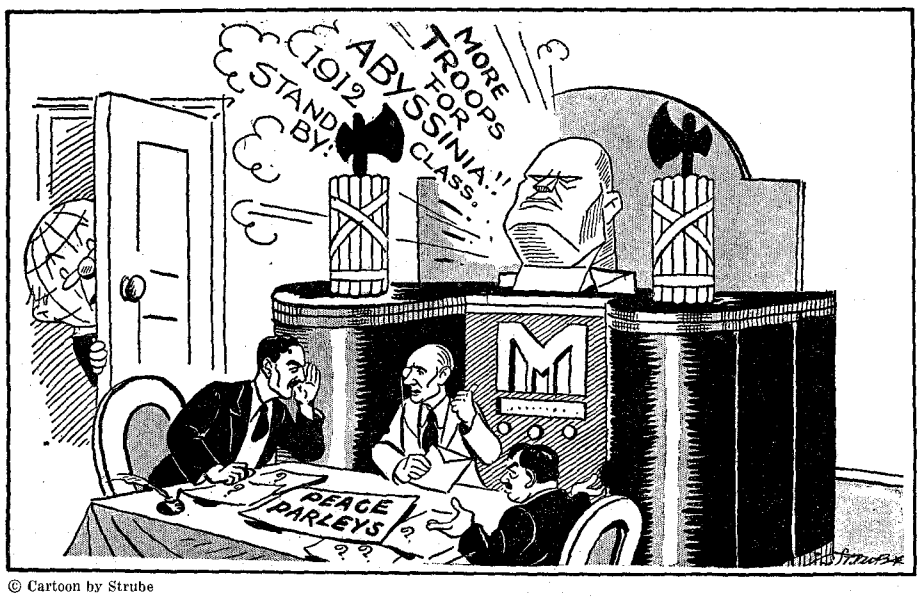
In Genoa, Marchese Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless, announced that he would join the colors, possibly, it is thought, directing land communications. More important, tho, was a report that he is experimenting with microwaves to cut off ignition of air-plane engines. When questioned, he said: "I have nothing to say."

Activity

Meanwhile, Addis Ababa teemed with defense activity. The Emperor ordered a gas-mask drill and mimic air-raid.

Out of secret caves he drew shiny, new guns, and gave them to his warriors. "These were carried laboriously through the dead of night on the shoulders of the natives whose white shawls, bare heads, and bare feet made them resemble ghosts," wrote an inspired Associated Press writer.

War rides the cool winds coming up from the coast. Ethiopians look upward for the end of the rains. And Empress Menen goes back to seclusion for another two weeks of devout prayer and abstention. "I pray for peace. . . ." The rumble of gun-caissons and endless shuffle of feet outside muffle her words.



© Cartoon by Strube

"Isn't it possible to turn off the radio while we're talking peace?"

—*Strube in* The Daily Express *(London)*

Queen Astrid's Fate

Belgium's "Snow Princess" Victim of Motor-Accident

"There is no armor against fate; Death lays his icy hands on Kings." Sir John Simon, then Britain's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, quoted these lines in an address of tribute to the memory of Albert I, King of the Belgians, who was accidentally killed, while mountain-climbing, on February 17, 1934.

Wide World

The late Queen of the Belgians

Eighteen months later they were again being uttered when, as the tragic result of a motor-accident, the body of lovely Queen Astrid, "Snow Princess of Scandinavia," and Queen of the Belgians, lay broken on a stretcher in the Royal Villa Hasslihorn, on the shores of the Lake of Lucerne. King Leopold III, her adoring husband, lay injured and dazed in the same villa, where the royal couple had been spending a happy, care-free summer with their three children.

The children are Princess Joséphine-Charlotte, seven; Prince Baudoin, Duke of Brabant and Heir to the Throne, who will be five on September 7; and Prince Albert, Prince of Liége, born on June 6, 1934.

The children had left Villa Hasslihorn the night before the King and Queen started fairly early next morning for a motor-drive in the mountains.

Ten minutes later, the Queen was dead.

Mourning

Belgium and Sweden went into national mourning. Condolence messages were received at Brussels from Rulers and Governments all over the world. At Brussels the Government announced:

"Still bowed in grief over the death of King Albert, Belgium to-day mourns the death of a queen whose youth, grace, and kindness conquered the people.

"A shocked nation shares the great grief of King Leopold, rallies faithfully about him, and sorrowfully and tenderly bows before the royal children, now motherless."

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Soviet Russia's "Retort Contemptuous"

American Communists Say Washington Is Playing With a "Powder-Magazine," But Nation's Press, Assailing Moscow's "Jekyll and Hyde" Complex, Denounces "Double-Dealing"

Sovfoto.

Josef Stalin, left, *dictator of Russia, with Georgi Dimitroff,* right, *Secretary-General of the Comintern at a meeting of the Communist International Congress*

The strong protest made by the United States to Soviet Russia against political activities by the Comintern (Communist International) in the United States was answered last week from Moscow by what amounted to a blunt denial that the Soviet Union could be held responsible for the actions of the Comintern.

The Washington note was compared by Communist writers in the United States to the act of "an angry bully setting off a firecracker near a powder-magazine."

Moscow's reply elicited in the United States press a suggestion that Russia was keeping up its performances in its famous Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde impersonation.

Rejection

Acknowledging the American complaint of August 25 the Soviet Government through Acting Foreign Commissar N. N. Krestinsky, said, in part: "I can not accept your protest, and I am compelled to reject it." He maintained that the Soviet Union "has always regarded, and still regards with the greatest respect, all the obligations it has taken upon itself, including, naturally, the mutual obligation concerning non-interference in internal affairs provided for in the exchange of notes November 16, 1933, and discussed in detail in the conversations between the President of the United States of America, Mr. Roosevelt, and the People's Commissar, Mr. Litvinoff."

Mr. Krestinsky went on to say that there were no facts contained in the note of American Ambassador William C. Bullitt at Moscow which "could be considered as a violation on the part of the Soviet Government of its obligations."

The paragraph in the Soviet reply that has caused some American editors to arraign the Soviet Government for double-dealing is this:

"On the other hand, it is certainly not unknown to the Government of the United States that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics can not take upon itself, and has never taken upon itself, obligations of any kind with regard to the Communist International."

The Daily Worker (New York), central organ of the Communist Party in the United States, said that "the reply of the Soviet Government to the arrogant note of the Roosevelt Administration would be welcomed by all friends of peace and progress.

"If the American note was intended largely for home consumption to clear Roosevelt of Hearst's demagogic charge of 'Communism,' then it is to be condemned all the more. For the sake of an election maneuver, Roosevelt is ready to gamble with the peace of the world."

In Russia, according to Moscow Associated Press dispatches, the Krestinsky reply was held to be "a statement of the Soviet view-point, and a forecast of the future Soviet policy."

Scornfully referring to the Soviet claim that the Government of the Soviet Union is under no obligation with regard to the actions of the Communist International, certain American journals noted that when Georgi Dimitroff was elected Secretary-General of the Comintern at the recent closing of the twenty-five-day Congress, it was pointed out that he held his job under Josef Stalin, and that he remained merely a member of the Executive Committee.

The Russian reply, said the Detroit *News* (Ind.), reiterates the familiar stand that the Russian Government "can not assume and never has assumed any obligations as regards the Communist International." Noting then the American criminal statute on conspiracy by two or more persons within the jurisdiction of the United States to injure or destroy property in a foreign country, and belonging to a foreign government, this newspaper drew a parallel of contrast:

Parallel

"So, since everything in Russia is owned by the Government, any plan hatched in this country to injure any property in Russia is a crime under the laws of the United States. But, apparently anybody in Russia can get together with anybody else and plot against property in America and the Soviet Government is unable to do anything about it. We may as well have a show-down on this question, especially since Great Britain, Italy, and Latvia have also filed verbal protests over the same issue."

At the same time the "suddenness and extreme severity" of the American protest perturbed the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.):

"A formal protest containing a threat to sever relations is an action which, if taken in the present unstable world, could have reverberations throughout the international structure. The remarkable character of the American action is emphasized by the fact that the only other nations to protest did so quietly and without resort to threats of breaking diplomatic ties. And the degree of confusion into which many commentators have been thrown by the action is clearly indicated by the search for some explanation of it, a search which has significantly taken the direction of a quest for 'a nigger in the woodpile.'"

German Warning: "Be careful, America, the Russian Bear is not so harmless as he seems."

—Kladderadatsch *(Berlin)*

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France's Mighty Wall Against Germany

The Dream of a Top Sergeant Is Realized as Three Hundred Bristling "Death Turrets" Man the Frontier, Ending the Fear of Sudden Invasion By Ancient Enemy

André Maginot, a War-time top sergeant, saw the dream of his War days and nights well on the way to realization before he died in January, 1932. He it was who planned to link France's Belgian frontier with the Swiss border in a chain of modern defense-works backed by a complete communications system. Realization of his dream came in the last days of August with the completion on France's German frontier of the mightiest military wall mankind has known.

"Death Turrets"

That's why they call it the "Maginot Line" along which three hundred bristling "death turrets" are buried in the earth. About the middle of August the French Government erected a monument in memory of Maginot in Fort Souville, eighteen miles from Verdun. When Deputy André Beaugitte returned from an inspection-tour of the new fortifications with Minister of War Jean Fabry, the Deputy said:

"I asked last year: 'When will France finally be ready to meet a brusk attack with a brusk response?' Events have now answered my question. From now on we no longer fear a sudden invasion."

The Great Wall of China, Hadrian's mighty fortifications which the Romans erected against the Picts, and the Hindenburg Line of the World War, wrote a Paris correspondent of the United Press, were amateurs' work compared with the engineering skill in France's $150,000,000 concrete-and-steel chain of forts facing Germany. This informant added:

"Hidden from the view of even the most inquisitive wanderer roving along the French side of the Rhineland frontier, the forts have been rushed through by an army of workers since the first 'national defense' credits were voted in 1928.

Arsenals

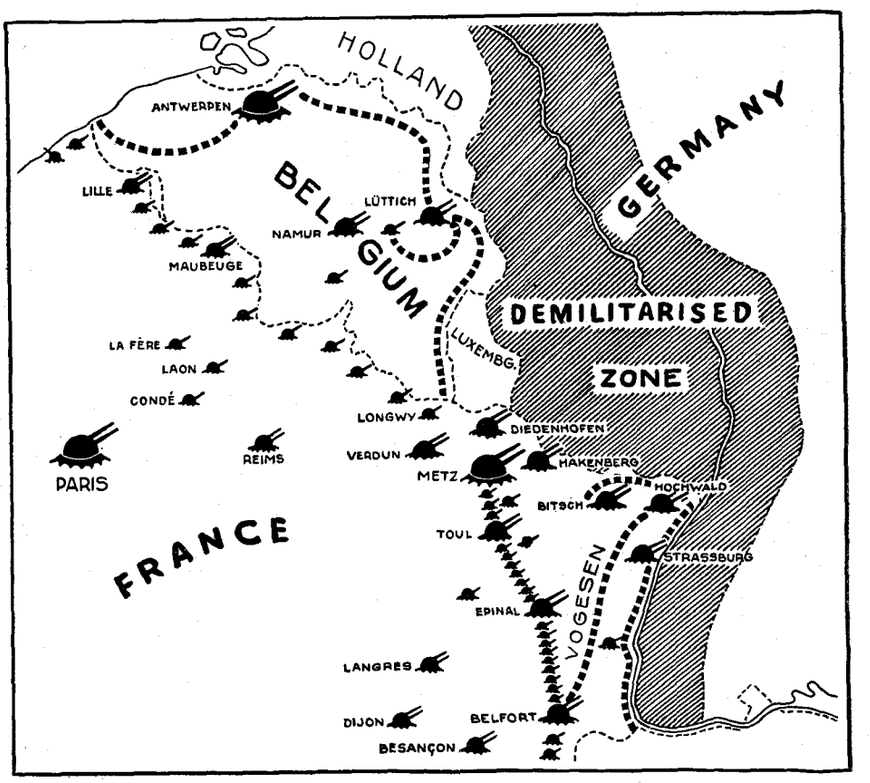
"To-day, along a front of 150 miles, young conscripts go through part of their two years' compulsory military service learning the technical operations of the forts, which are now continuously manned in order to keep a thorough watch on the German frontier. At forty-eight hours' notice they could be filled with a million men.

"Some of the forts are tiny machine-gun nests capable of holding only a handful of expert gunners; others are gigantic arsenals, filled with all the grimmest material of war that human invention has devised, all kept secret from the light of day until the call to action. Some have vast systems of transport by steam and electric railroads stretching for miles under the surface, linking main bases far behind the lines with the advanced forts. Without ever appearing on the surface, these trains bring up giant guns, fresh supplies of shells, and other war-stocks to the front."

A German view of France's security ramparts is presented by *Völkerbund* (Geneva), Journal of the German Association for League of Nations questions. This publication, with the subtitle of "The Disarmament Conference," is issued at the seat of the League weekly, altho Germany withdrew from the League two years ago. The withdrawal becomes effective on October 20. *Völkerbund* maintained that:

"National security is not served by the gigantic armaments of France and her allies or by the infinitely involved network of treaties which French post-War policy has drawn over Europe and which has for the present been crowned by the Franco-Russian and Czecho-Russian treaties of mutual assistance. It is true that all these measures sail under the flag of the organization of peace and collective security; but, in the last resort, they serve the organization of the absence of peace of 1919 and the collective insecurity which it created.

"This is also the inner reason why the question of 'security' could be subject to such infinite variation, and why every security which was realized called forth the demand for further security without any apparent security being achieved up to the present. On the contrary, this Danaides sieve of security has, in the past few years, been the recipient in which many possibilities of creating real security for all have been lost."



Courtesy *Völkerbund* (Geneva)

France's "Watch on the Rhine"

The helmet-like designs with pointing guns indicate large and small armored forts. The heavy lines mark armored chambers. On the map, Lüttich is Liége, Belgium

The only question that really arises from the root of the security problem, continued *Völkerbund*, is whether France's security is really threatened, and especially by Germany. When one considers its line of forts as shown on the accompanying chart, one has evidence of France's direct military situation. Also, there is the indirect treaty security of which this weekly says:

"Consider further the military and strategical result of the French system of alliances and the ring of iron and steel which thus encircles Germany, the maze of treaties on security and the like, and, lastly, all the consequences of these treaties which are not shown by figures and illustrations and which represent the so-called *potentiel de guerre* of the French *nation armée*, the most modern war-machine in the world."

"Grotesque"

France's various security walls, also declared *Völkerbund*, provide her with 100 per cent. protection, and it added:

"The specter of the danger of attack from Germany to be found in the French hallucinations of fear . . . is displayed—apart from all the offers of peace and non-aggression made by Adolf Hitler—in the light of the facts established here as a grotesque security mania which, however, threatens, by its further developments, to become a tragedy of the European longing for peace."

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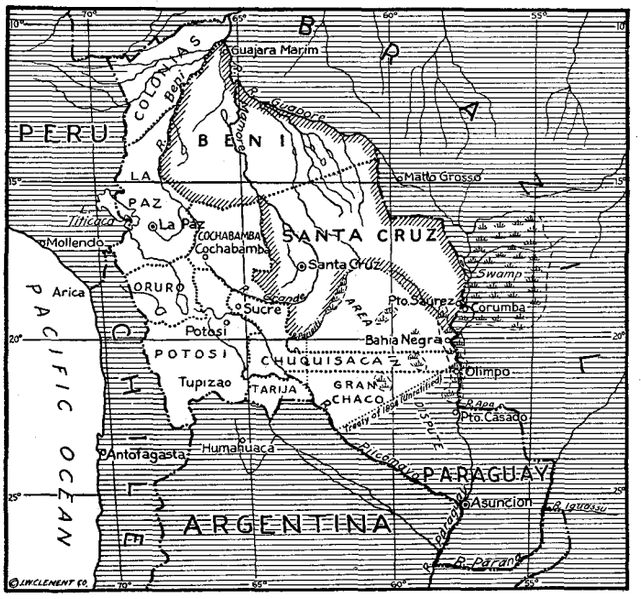
Strife Smoldering Over Chaco

Fear of New War Increases, as Paraguay Seeks to Carve Republic Out of Bolivian Provinces of Beni and Santa Cruz



Where a New Republic May Be Born

It would be formed of the Bolivian Provinces of Beni and Santa Cruz and probably would be called the Republic of Santa Cruz

As prospects of saving the Chaco Peace Conference at Buenos Aires from collapse became darker, fears were expressed last week that war might again break out between Bolivia and Paraguay. For sixty-odd years the two countries have been engaged in a "fatuous" struggle for possession of the territory which has been called a "green hell" of jungle and swamp, but is known also as possessing considerable mineral and agricultural resources.

War's Toll

This struggle, as the Montreal *Daily Star* noted, has caused the loss of more than 100,000 lives in the conflict brought to an armistice last June. It has kept nineteen other South American nations worried, has defied the efforts of all the diplomats of this hemisphere, to say nothing of the League of Nations, has brought the two countries concerned to a perilous state of economic stringency and filled scores of thousands of homes with desolation and ruin.

The Chaco Peace Conference was summoned by Argentina and attended by representatives of Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay.

The United States allied itself with the other Powers in a friendly desire to restore peace. But an American diplomatic failure in the name of idealistic humanitarianism was recorded when Ambassador Hugh S. Gibson's project for the liberation of war prisoners was coldly rejected by Paraguay in the name of international law.

Mr. Gibson's effort to persuade Bolivia and Paraguay to settle the problem on the basis of humane considerations rather than in strict accord with legal precedents was said to be in conflict with the protocol of June 12 under which the Conference was constituted. Paraguay refused to consider any exchange of prisoners until a treaty of peace had been signed.

Conflict

Other points of conflict were the problem of new economic treaties, and the fact that both Paraguay and Bolivia asked for indefinite postponement to fix responsibility for the war—and therefore liability for indemnity payment. Finally, as the Montreal *Daily Star* observed:

"The question of territorial readjustment was suspended indefinitely because both Paraguay and Bolivia made such extravagant claims that the Conference did not even inform either party what the other had demanded.

"Now there is talk of a new republic, to be called Santa Cruz, to be carved out of the Bolivian Provinces of Santa Cruz and Beni, adjoining the Gran Chaco battleground. This is the proposal of Paraguay, as a threat against the Bolivians if they refuse to sign the peace treaty which Paraguay has drafted and which, up to the present, is anathema to Bolivia. The latter has also drafted a peace treaty, and her reply to the threat of a new republic is to keep her army in the Gran Chaco mobilized. The present situation is rich in possibilities of further trouble, despite the desperate efforts that are being made by the Big Three to keep the peace.

"The whole squabble has all the aspects of a Polish Corridor, only in the case of the Gran Chaco there is the insidious shadow of wealthy oil interests behind one of the combatants, vitally interested that the victor shall owe final triumph to them."

Seventh Largest

If the Bolivian Provinces of Beni and Santa Cruz were to be formed into a new State it would probably be called the Republic of Santa Cruz. It would be the seventh largest Republic in South America, its area exceeding those of Paraguay, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Uruguay. As a Buenos Aires correspondent of the New York *Times*, John W. White, remarked:

"There is a strong racial and traditional relationship between the people of Santa Cruz and those of Paraguay, which makes them natural allies."

Peaceful Penetration

Tokyo Presses for "Emigration Rights" in Far Eastern Islands

War ranting in some sensational Japanese newspapers, and clamor for always a better and a bigger Army and Navy, has lately given place to more peaceful thoughts.

Premier Keisuke Okada's Government, according to London dispatches, is preparing to open diplomatic negotiations with Britain, The Netherlands, and other Powers. The object, according to *The Daily Herald*, London Laborite organ, is to obtain "emigration rights in the Far East for several millions of Japan's surplus population."

Such British possessions as Fiji, Samoa, Sarawak, and British New Guinea, this newspaper said, were among the places to which Japanese authorities are to send settlers.

If Japan saw some prospect of her emigration needs being met, the opinion was expressed that she might possibly modify her attitude on naval armament.

Admiral

Premier Okada, who is sixty-seven, and a former admiral, has been described as a "strong navy" man, altho not so militant as actual Japanese naval officials.

What effect sharp competition between Dutch and Japanese shipping interests in the Far East may have on Japan's wish to send emigrants to the East Indies and Borneo remains to be seen. A merger of four important Japanese shipping lines to operate a service to the East Indies has lately been in process to compete with the Java-China-Japan Line.

The increased competition of the Dutch shipping interests in the Japan-Java circles, said the Tokyo *Jiji*, brought the merger into being. Shipping, said *Jiji*, has become an important industry in Japan, and national interests demand that the position of Japan in world shipping should be maintained and developed.

This independent Tokyo daily, which has a large circulation and much influence in business and political circles, added:

"We hope that the Japanese shipping interests will prepare themselves for both war and peace, so to speak."

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Premier Okada of Japan plays photographer and snaps his grandson

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"Boot-Strap Economics" in Alberta

Evangelist-Schoolmaster's Social Credit Platform—$25-a-Month Dividend for All to End Poverty and Unemployment—Evokes Derision of Some Editors, But Praise of Others

Up in Alberta, where the spaces are wide, a bald and rather heavy-set evangelist-school-teacher wearing glasses is sitting astride a strange economic theory, ready to obey his public's yell of "Ride 'im, cowboy!"

On the outcome depends the welfare of 750,000 persons. If he takes a header, they crash with him. If he conquers, they may rejoice. A big majority of them heaved him into the saddle with their votes; they are betting he can do it—that Social Credit under William Aberhart will be broken into a good, serviceable horse on which all the Province may ride.

But many spectators are derisive; the thunder of hoots grows louder. Alberta's sister-Provinces pooh-pooh the idea of ending poverty and unemployment through Social Credit's $25-a-month dividend plan. American editors have been gasping ever since Mr. Aberhart seized control of the Alberta Legislature in the recent election. "Alberta goes crazy," commented the Boston *Herald* (Rep.).

Confidence

Social Credit supporters, however, remain confident. After finding that he had pocketed fifty-three of the sixty-three seats in Alberta's recent election for the Provincial Legislature, Mr. Aberhart gave assurances that he would do nothing rash. Alberta would not be driven into bankruptcy.

"Please be patient," he said. "I feel like a young horse that wants to get going. But give me time."

This middle-aged evangelist, who suddenly caught the interest of a doubting, hoping, depression-harried world, won his unusual power in an unusual campaign. He campaigned with prayer, and the theme-hymn of his meetings was "Oh, God, Our Help in Ages Past."

Born in Ontario, of German parents, he was graduated from Queen's University, and has been high-school teacher and principal at Calgary since 1910. Abandoning an ambition to become a Presbyterian minister, he organized a Bible class which grew until it became the People's Institute.

The plan which he proposes to put into effect in eighteen months is derived from the Social Credit theory first expounded a decade ago by Maj. Clifford Hugh Douglas, Scottish engineer-economist. Major Douglas, however, refuses to sanction the Aberhart methods.

"No personal interest in politics, but simply a desire to fight poverty and unemployment." That, according to his friends, is Mr. Aberhart's motive. His plan would provide a basic dividend of $25 a month, to begin with, to each of the 450,000 adults in the Province with smaller amounts for children.

The dividend would be in the form of credit to provide the bare necessities of food, clothing, and shelter. Other provisions are an automatic price-control system to fix fair prices, and a continuous flow of credit.

Acme

William Aberhart: "I feel like a young horse that wants to get going"

Derision

Derisive editors declare that nobody knows what the Aberhart proposal is all about. But here is an explanation of it in a copyrighted dispatch from Winnipeg to the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.):

"The plan is to create a State credit house and issue credit on a revolving base. Each citizen will be given a pass-book, and in it each month will be entered a credit tentatively fixed at $25—husbands and wives the same amount, children a lesser allowance.

"The citizen will spend this dividend in the form of non-negotiable certificates, using a book of blank checks issued by the credit house. The citizen must spend any given credit within a year. Or he can buy a Provincial bond with his credits. Proceeds of bond sales will be reissued as credits.

"To retire the credits issued, the scientific system of recovery through the cycle of credit will be introduced. This is explained as reduction in the price-spread by government level. On a bushel of wheat selling at sixty cents the Government will levy five cents.

"On the flour produced, selling at $1.10, it will levy ten cents. On each of the fifty loaves of bread produced it will levy one cent. Its total levy on a bushel of wheat thus would be sixty-six cents. Similar levies on all other products are proposed. The funds so obtained would finance the credit issue.

"Aberhart says it would be necessary to recover $10,000,000 only once by levy to finance the issue of $120,000,000 a year in credits, provided the circulation of credit in the Province is once a month.

"The plan includes a system of price-fixing. Periodically, 'a commission of experts would set a fair and just price for all goods.' Then, to encourage consumption, a 'compensating price,' less than the just price, will be fixed from time to time. The plan also calls for fixing of 'just wages.'"

"Chimera"

"The whole thing is a chimera," declared the St. Catharines (Ont.) *Standard* (Ind.), "a nightmare that passeth all understanding."

But the Ottawa *Citizen* (Ind.-Lib.) did not feel that way about it, for it said:

"The Social Credit victory in Alberta is one of the most momentous decisions ever made by the people of a self-governing State in recent times. It may sound the death-knell of an archaic financial system which demonstrably fails to fit the facts of modern production, and it will come as a stupefying shock to those in other parts who dismissed William Aberhart as a sort of comic character suitable only for the barbs of their misinformed derision."

Altho calling the election "an unfortunate decision," the Calgary *Herald* (Ind.), in Mr. Aberhart's Province, asserts "it would be foolish to declare that the magnificent support marshaled behind Social Credit candidates was wholly inspired by the lure of cash monthly dividends for all adults." Rather, "it was a mass revolt against depression."

"Saboteurs"

Urging tolerance and a fair trial for Social Credit, the Calgary *Albertan* (Ind.-Lib.) said that "no experiment, whether in economics, or chemistry, or anything else, has a fair chance of succeeding while the laboratory is crowded with saboteurs."

While "it is easy to scoff" at the plan, said the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.), "the Alberta experiment ought to settle, finally, whether the Social Credit theory is economic hogwash, or something smarter and more genuine than most people suspect."

But not many American commentators would take the plan seriously. To them it is "boot-strap economics." Upton Sinclair, whose EPIC plan was snowed under in California last year, called Social Credit a form of inflation, "just like printing money."

It remained for the Chicago *Daily Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.) to hit the high note of derision. "Greetings to the Canadians," it said. "Who's loony now?"

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"Debunking" the Lightning

Preparing the Morning Toast Would Require the Current of Five Flashes a Second; the Energy of an Average Flash Is Worth Fifteen Cents to a Public Utility

Preparing your morning toast by lightning would require, each second, all the electricity contained in five ordinary bolts. The quarter-horse-power motor which runs an electric refrigerator consumes electricity equal to that of two flashes a second. At least a flash a second would be needed to keep the vacuum-cleaner going.

Measured in terms of power—in the units in which charges for household electricity are billed—the average lightning discharge of 50,000 amperes at 10,000,000 volts, lasting for twenty millionths of a second, amounts to only 2.5 kilowatt-hours. If electricity costs eight cents a kilowatt-hour, this electrical power would come to twenty cents.

Recent research has revealed lightning, terror of the storm, traditionally the frightful weapon of the gods, as only a rather minor, tho sometimes destructive and noisy, force. A month ago Dr. Harald Norinder, of the Institute of High Tension Research, of Upsala, Sweden, announced the results of accurate studies of lightning. In *The Journal of the Franklin Institute* (Philadelphia) he declared that the force of lightning-flashes ranges from 7,000,000 to 11,000,000 volts, that the average strength of the current is 50,000 amperes.

Comparisons

Compared with the ordinary household current, which has a pressure of 110 volts, the lightning seems powerful. But, taking into consideration the length of time the current is flowing, the comparison is not so unfavorable for the household current. An average lightning-bolt lasts only from ten to thirty millionths of a second.

Doctor Norinder measured the lightning in coulombs, a unit which represents the amount of electricity flowing in a circuit carrying one ampere for one second. (If a current of 50,000 amperes flows for one fifty-thousandth of a second, the quantity of electricity involved still is only one coulomb.)

In about half the flashes measured, the current was half a coulomb, or less. In two-thirds it was not more than one coulomb. An ordinary breakfast-toaster consumes about five coulombs; a radio or electric lamp about half a coulomb.

The quantity of electricity in a flash is a very different thing, however, from its power. The latter depends not only on the amount (amperes), but, also, on the force (volts) of the current, and is measured in kilowatt-hours. In these units, lightning makes a more impressive showing, but, even so, it is a rare bolt that exceeds three kilowatt-hours.

Tamer

Further "debunking" of the lightning came last week, when Peter L. Bellaschi, lightning-tamer for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, announced before the Pacific Coast Convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, at Seattle, that every one of the physical effects of lightning, from the noise of thunder to the shattering of houses and the destruction of electrical apparatus, now could be duplicated in the laboratory.

When Mr. Bellaschi and his coworkers first succeeded in creating an artificial flash equal in power to the lightning at Sharon, Pennsylvania, they were surprized to find that they could not imitate its destructiveness. Observation of natural lightning, with very fast cameras, revealed the reason. Contrary to the old belief, lightning does strike repeatedly in the same place. What appears to the eye as a single bolt may consist of two to a dozen quick flashes over the same route.

This is the secret of lightning's destructiveness. Reproducing the repeated discharges, the Westinghouse engineers were able to blast rock, cement, and metal, shatter wooden poles, and fuse metal rods.

Confined to a rod about the size of a finger, man-made bolts developed explosive internal pressures in the metal ranging from ten to twenty thousand pounds a square inch. Few materials can withstand such forces.

Unusual

Artificial bolts duplicating the best that nature can produce also have been created at a rival research establishment, that of the General Electric Company at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. General Electric's chief lightning-tamer, Karl Boyer McEachron, just has completed there one of the most unusual laboratories in the world, a periscope-equipped lightning-observatory, perched high atop one of the company's buildings, commanding a wide view of the Berkshire Hills.

The new building is almost entirely of metal, circular in form, and fourteen feet in diameter. At the top is the observatory proper, walled with plate-glass windows through which observers have an unobstructed view of the countryside. Outside, the building is bright with aluminum paint. The interior is black to prevent reflections.

Within the circular room is a platform surrounded by black curtains, which may be lowered at will to form a light-tight room seven feet square. Here is located the eyepiece of the lightning-periscope.

The periscope picks up the light of a lightning-flash by means of a crystal sphere, eight inches in diameter, mounted on a spindle that projects above the roof of the observatory. Brilliantly silvered, it reflects light from any direction, and sends it down through a dark-walled tube to a mirror set at an angle of forty-five degrees. On the mirror the image is viewed through an eyepiece.

An observer can stand in the little curtained room and view lightning in any quarter of the heavens, without interruption from any activity going on in the larger room around him.

Supplementing this equipment is a huge camera, mounted beneath the building. Its twelve large eye-like lenses scan the entire horizon. Lightning-flashes occurring anywhere within its range are photographed on a rapidly moving strip of film, which both records the flashes and separates their components.

New Science Books

Genetics. By Dr. H. S. Jennings, Director of the Zoological Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University. (New York: W. W. Norton & Company; $4.) A clear, complete, popular explanation of to-day's knowledge of how we inherit traits, by the author of "The Biological Basis of Human Nature."

Anecdotal History of the Science of Sound. By Dr. Dayton Clarence Miller, Professor of Physics, Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio. (New York: The Macmillan Company; $2.50.) The story of the development of the comparatively new science of sound, by a well-known physicist and former President of the Acoustical Society of America.

Psychological Racketeers. By Dr. Dorothy Hazeltine Yates, Associate Professor of Psychology at San José Teachers' College, San José, California. (Boston: Bruce Humphries, Inc.; $2.) Amusing, satirical exposé of to-day's medicine-show men and women, quacks who tour the country pretending to teach "practical psychology," taking much money from the gullible. Unfortunately, it doesn't name names.

Foiling the Sun

Sun in the tropics comes down like a sword, but it can be turned with the flimsiest shield known to science. Dr. Guy P. Crowden, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, has just reported some experiments on heat-insulation in *The Bulletin of Hygiene* (London). The best insulator discovered was thin aluminum foil, which seems to have the power of reflecting heat as well as light.

In Egypt, experimenters tried out aluminum foil in buildings, and found that a single thin layer of foil in the roof reduced the temperature of the building nearly four degrees Fahrenheit. Even better results followed the lining of tropical helmets: heads were kept twenty degrees cooler. Aluminum-lined tents were comfortable during the hottest weather.

But what if the weather turns cold? So much the better, reported Doctor Crowden. Experiments in cold countries showed that aluminum foil keeps the heat in, too, and has been used successfully as heat-insulation aboard ships, around food-stores, and in homes.

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Keeping Pace With Science

100% American

Five million years ago, an ungainly giant roamed lush forests in Argentina. Scientists call it *Megatherium americanum*, but the layman is content with ground-sloth. It was descended from a relatively smaller sloth found in Patagonia as long ago as forty million years.

This bulky 100 per cent. American fed on leaves and twigs, reached by rearing up against a tree-trunk, supported on stubby legs and tail. Then, with its longer, hook-like forepaws it pulled down branches, and used its darting, prehensile tongue to gather leaves into the mouth.

Only one complete skeleton of this crude creature is in a North American exhibit—the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. Eighteen feet from tip of tail to nose, the monster is posed in feeding-position. The bones were found eight years ago on an eroded bank of the River Quequen Salada, on the south coast of Buenos Aires Province.

Elmer S. Riggs, Associate Curator of Paleontology at the Field Museum, who headed the Second Marshall Field Expedition to Argentina, explains the habits of the sloths in *The Field Museum News*.

"The ground-sloths were plant-eaters, feeding upon the leaves and fruit of trees and upon roots and tubers," he writes. "The strong, claw-bearing fore-feet were well adapted to pulling down branches of trees and to digging in the earth for food.

"The head, nearly a yard in length, is deep and massive. The jaws, both above and below, are armed with great prismatic molar teeth, eight inches in length and deeply set in their sockets. These teeth grew continuously throughout the life of the animal, and were pushed out from below to compensate for the wear on the crown.

"The great length of the teeth was made necessary by the entire lack of the hard enamel coating which serves in protecting the teeth of most other mammals. There were no front teeth.

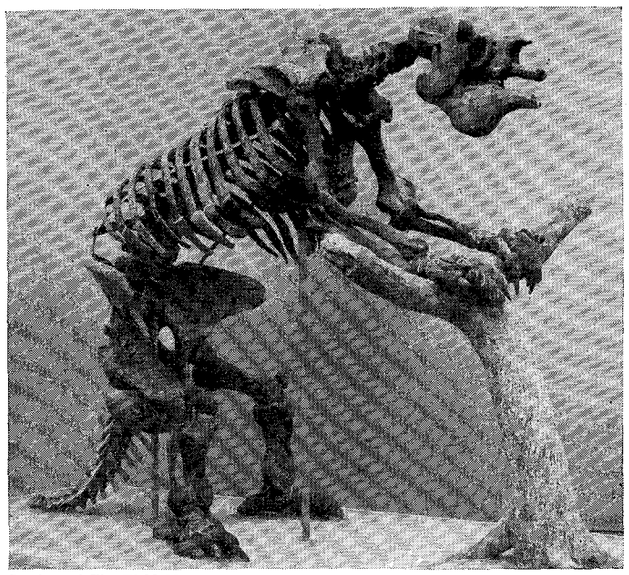
"The forefeet are prehensile and are armed with three long claws each. The hind legs are relatively short and massive, measuring fourteen inches across the knee-joint. The hind feet are so constructed that in the standing position they turn outward in an awkward manner unlike that of any modern mammal.

"The weight was thus borne upon the side of the foot, and upon the great projecting heel. The single massive and strongly curved claw was apparently used as anchorage to the ground when the animal reared upright in feeding."

The entire sloth-family, of which fifty species have been found, is South American in origin, and first appeared about 40,000,000 years ago, when no land-link connected the two Americas.

Later, when connection was established at the Isthmus of Panama, many species came northward, and left their fossil-remains abundantly in the asphalt-pools of Los Angeles, and in caves in the Southwest.

In South America, at least one species, a Patagonian kind, survived until after the appearance of man. Their only living descendants are the slow, lazy, relatively small tree-sloths of the Amazon jungle.



Courtesy of The Field Museum

The Field Museum's giant sloth, five million years old

Colds

Mix well, sterilize, take in a capsule with cold water before breakfast: pneumococci 25 billion, *Hæmophilus influenzæ* 5 billion, streptococci 15 billion, *Micrococcus catarrhalis* 5 billion.

These fifty billion assorted trouble-makers, compounded into a sterile vaccine, and taken weekly, saved 1,089 colds last winter for 445 persons. Drs. George E. Rockwell and Hermann C. Van Kirk, of the Department of Bacteriology of the University of Cincinnati, and Dr. Horace M. Powell, of the Lilly Research Laboratories, reported in *Science* last week how they turned the trick.

Continuing an experiment begun in 1933, the doctors enlisted the aid of 914 average sufferers from colds. About half (469) were "controls": they were examined periodically, but not treated. The others (445) received capsules of vaccine daily during the first week, and once weekly thereafter.

During the last three years, the experimental subjects had suffered a total of 1,554 colds a year.

Last winter, their colds fell off to 465, a drop of 70 per cent. It was a healthier winter for the untreated, too. They had 26.3 fewer colds, leaving a net gain attributable to the vaccine of 43.7 per cent.

Forty persons who previously had colds almost continually were so greatly benefited that they suffered on the average only one mild cold apiece. Only three chronic sufferers reported no benefit.

Weekly use of the capsules was necessary because the immunity acquired by the body against these organisms is short-lived. The hotchpotch of microbes was used because some or all are believed to play a part in causing colds.

They are, respectively, the coccus which causes pneumonia, the hemoglobin-loving bacteria responsible for contagious influenza, the spherical paired coccus whose family is responsible for many virulent diseases ranging from contagious sore throat to measles, septicemia, and some forms of arthritis, and the ovoid, paired diplococcus often found in superficial inflammations of the mucous membrane, and believed to be one of the causes of acute coryza.

Micro-Operations

The prospect of hearing learned papers attracted 200 scientists to the annual meeting of the Genetics Society of America at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, ten days ago. But a fly no bigger than a gnat, sealed into a hollow slide under the lens of a microscope, virtually stole the show.

It was a fruit-fly, brought all the way from France for the meeting. It had been subjected to an extremely delicate operation by Drs. Boris Ephrussi and G. W. Beadle, French biologists. While the creature still was a grub, they transplanted a microscopic eye from another fruit-fly to the side of its abdomen. The eye "took," developing into a full-sized normal-appearing eye as the fly metamorphosed into a full-grown insect.

Another micro-operation was described by Dr. Calvin B. Bridges, geneticist of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Working with remarkably fine needles, he succeeded in breaking off and changing the location of portions of chromosomes in the nuclei of cells.

The chromosomes are minute structures which carry the genes, or heredity-controlling factors, of the cell. Doctor Bridges's experiment showed that heredity is controlled primarily by the number and kind of chromosomes present, but also that the position of the genes in relation to each other is a factor.

He suggested that evolution began with a single gene: that this, by multiplication and changes in its chemical nature, eventually gave rise to the thousands of diverse genes found in every cell of advanced animals and plants.

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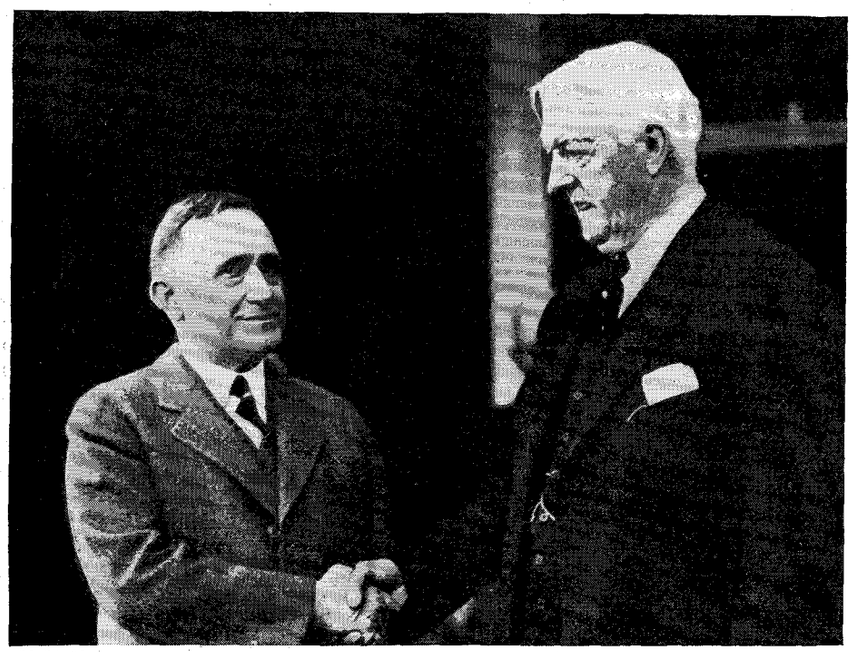
Race Equality: Raising the *Jim Crow* Issue

Pennsylvania Law Decrees Opening of All Public Doors to Negroes; Colored Groups Vow to Give No Quarter in Fighting Discrimination; The South's Way With the Problem



Wide World

Facing a race problem in education: Dr. John L. Newcomb, left, *President of the University of Virginia, and Dr. Frederic W. Scott, Rector of the University*

Jim Crow was alarmed when he heard that Pennsylvania had passed a law—effective on September 1—opening all public doors to Negroes. When he heard that, apparently, there was to be a massed assault by Negroes on the campuses of white Southern colleges and universities, he sounded a call to arms.

Few Pennsylvanians knew that their State Legislature had passed a law decreeing that Negroes shall be admitted to any hotels, resorts, and places of amusement. There has been little editorial comment.

Opening Guns

It was Allen Raymond who dug up, for the New York *Herald Tribune*, the story that Negroes had begun the fight to gain admission to tax-supported schools and universities on equal terms with white students, and that the opening guns already had been fired in Maryland, and soon were to boom in Virginia and Missouri. It was sufficient to jerk *Jim Crow* to a new realization that vigilance is the price of what he pays for.

Once the high fence between the two educational systems in the South is smashed, and Negroes swarm on the campuses of Southern universities and colleges, it might mean the blowing-up of many Southern defenses against negro encroachment—the end not only of separate schools, but the end of much of the race segregation under which the two races have lived together.

Pennsylvania's saw-edged equal-rights law stipulates that no person shall be discriminated against in any public place, regardless of "race, creed, or color." Included in places named are inns, roadhouses, hotels, barrooms, parks, drugstores, bath-houses, theaters, music-halls, gymnasiums, libraries, schools, colleges, trains, and resorts.

The measure, sponsored by State Representative Hobson R. Reynolds, negro undertaker, of Philadelphia, was shoved through with little notice. Even legislators were unaware of its contents until the representative of a hotel-men's association saw the bill and started the fireworks.

Some hotel men have said flatly they would not obey the law, and that there would be trouble if white waitresses were called to wait on negro diners. The General Assembly tried to get the bill back from Gov. George H. Earle, but he was signing it as the House was voting. It was too late.

Casual observers at the State Capitol in Harrisburg predicted that few persons would realize that the old law giving civil rights to all had been amended. Representative Reynolds said there would be no uprising of Negroes to enforce the law, but he threatened to prosecute to the limit any one who refused to admit a Negro to a public place because of his color, and to campaign for the removal of such signs as "We Cater Only to White Trade."

Liberty

"There shouldn't have to be any law to give the Negro his rights," said the negro legislator. "White people should accept him as a regular citizen. He is just the same as any other person, and is of just as good standing as the rest of the population. The colored man went to War, and fought with the white man for his country, the Stars and Stripes, and his right to liberty. So why shouldn't he be free to go where he pleases?"

But the manager of a leading Philadelphia hotel said he would refuse to let a Negro enter his place. He will take a chance on avoiding the penalty—$100 to $500 fine, with a possible thirty- to ninety-day jail-sentence in addition. "A white jury," said the hotel proprietor, "would never convict a white man for refusing to let a Negro live in his place."

The manager of one of Pittsburgh's largest amusement parks said: "This bill is a terrible thing. It was passed for purely political reasons. We will positively not allow Negroes to enter our dance-halls or our swimming-pool except when there are negro picnics. If there is any trouble, and there is a possibility that there will be, we will carry it to the courts immediately, and I don't think there is a jury that will find us guilty."

Silence

Several Pennsylvania papers were queried by THE LITERARY DIGEST for comment on the new bill. With one exception, they remained silent. "The fairness of the bill will not be seriously contested. Only the motive may be questioned," replied the Johnstown *Tribune* (Rep.).

"Obviously, the legislation was designed to increase Democratic Party enrolment in Pennsylvania. We shall not be surprized, however, if the Earle Administration has merely succeeded in throwing its political machinery into reverse."

Far more dangerous to racial amity is the T.N.T. laid on the Southern scene. In the border State of Maryland, Donald Gaines Murray, a negro graduate of Amherst College, has succeeded in obtaining an order of mandamus directing the University of Maryland to admit him to its law school.

According to Mr. Raymond, in *The Herald Tribune*, President Raymond A. Pearson has appealed, and a special effort is being made to have the Maryland Court of Appeals hear the petition before the school-term opens. It seemed likely to the writer, however, that the negro applicant would be seated in the University when the appeal is heard.

The heads of the Maryland school-system have informed the court in their appeal, notes the writer, that Maryland has a bi-racial educational system, with provisions for "members of the colored race" to be sent by scholarship to professional schools outside the State.

"This traditional policy of separation of

(Continued on page 20)

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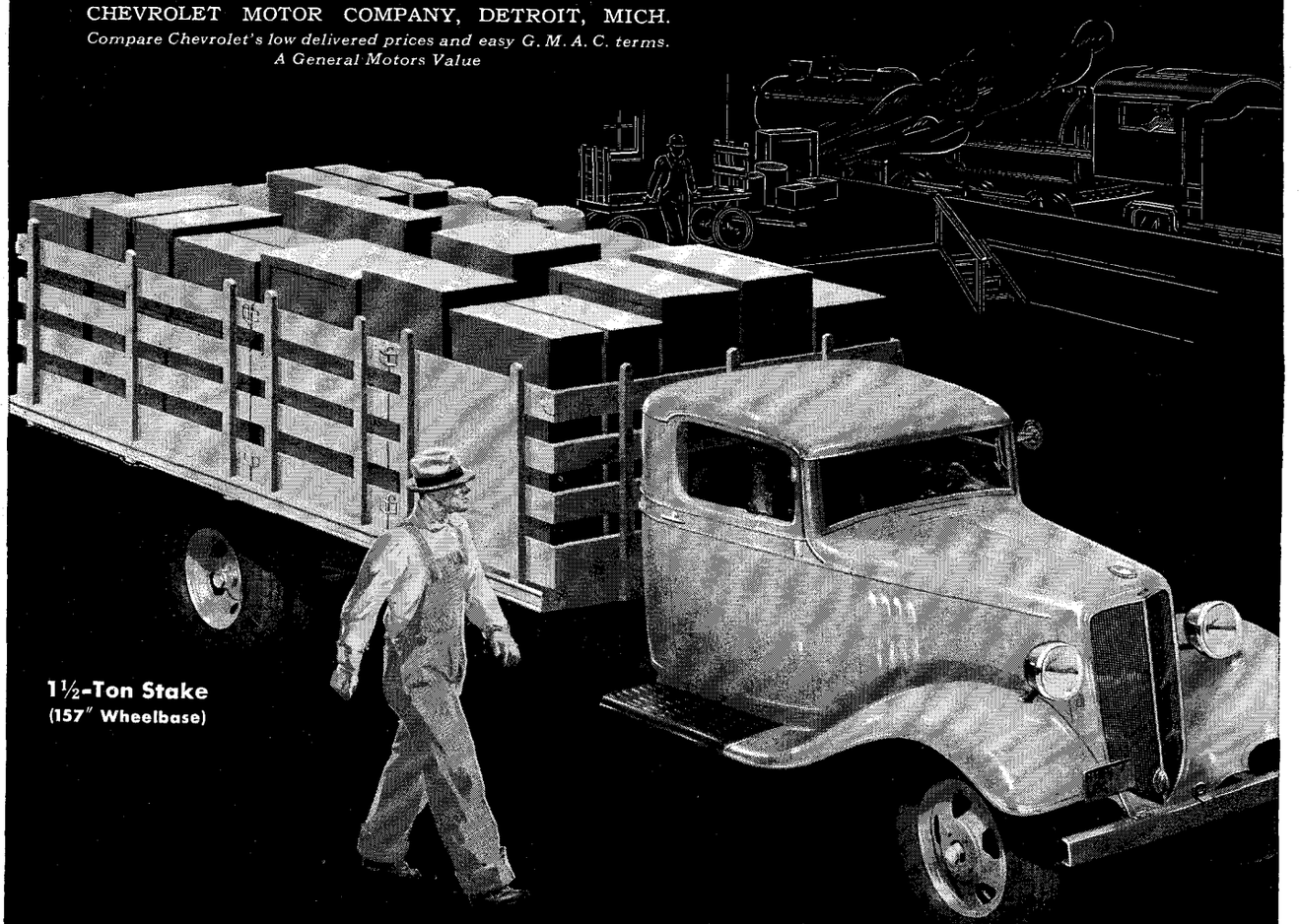

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Race-Equality Issue

Restrained Comment From Southern Editors and Educators

(Continued from page 18)

the races," the petitioners say, "is for the benefit of the colored, as well as the white, citizens of our community, and undoubtedly has been a leading cause of the present amicable and cooperative relations which exist in this State between the races."

The immediate peril to these good relations was pointed out when the petitioners recited that some of the 500 female students already had threatened to withdraw from the University if Negroes were admitted.

The Maryland application is not an isolated case, but the forerunner of numerous others, according to the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York. A negro girl has applied for admission to the University of Virginia, and threatens to take her application to court, and a negro lawyer is reported investigating conditions at the University of Missouri.

This threat to established law and usage excites only restrained comment by some Southern editors and educators queried by THE LITERARY DIGEST. They are satisfied, apparently, that there will be no break in the amicable relations between the races, and that the Negro will get his due.

State Aid

As the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Ind.-Dem.) puts it, "there is a body of law bearing on this question as well as a ponderous weight of established custom. Neither is to be waved aside. The only practicable solution, in the present state of Southern opinion, is State aid to students who, because of the State's race-separation laws, are denied access to its graduate and professional schools, and are compelled to seek this instruction in schools elsewhere."

If the courts should sustain the negro girl's application to enter the University of Virginia, the student body, replied the Richmond *News Leader* (Ind.), "would frustrate it by a peaceable social boycott that would make life intolerable for the Negress. If, on the other hand, there is any real demand for the graduate instruction of Negroes by the State, the N. A. A. C. P. has only to demonstrate it, and the Commonwealth will meet the need at the State College for Negroes."

Own Way

So South Carolina and Tennessee. Dr. Leonard T. Baker, President of the University of South Carolina, and Dr. B. F. Finney, head of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, agree that Negroes are satisfied with separate educational systems, and with the colleges provided for them.

Nine States have equal-rights laws similar to those of Pennsylvania. Negro organizations are determined to see them enacted in all States. But it may be gathered from Southern opinion that the South will meet the problem in its own way, with no less respect for the needs of the Negro than for the requirements of its own institutions.

Jobs for "Lady at the Lamp"

At the Tall, White Globe, Symbol of the Travelers Aid Society, Many an Unfortunate Voyager Finds Sympathy and Assistance

Bertha McCall, General Director of National Association for Travelers Aid

A gaunt, crudely-dressed young countrywoman sat on a bench in a Seattle terminal, staring tensely at passers-by. She was watching for her prospective husband, whom she had never seen.

He would be wearing a blue shirt and red tie, but it seemed to her that half the men who passed were wearing blue shirts and red ties, and not one of them so much as turned a head in her direction.

In her bag were her wedding-presents—a tooth-brush and a tube of tooth-paste given her by Mother. Her only other possession was a flannel nightgown.

Helping

Another young woman sat at a desk, behind a tall, white globe, symbol of the Travelers Aid Society. She had watched the distressful scene for hours, and now went over to inquire whether she could help. She could—some one had to.

That night, as Vera Connolly tells the story in *Good Housekeeping* for August, the frightened countrywoman was housed in decent lodgings, and her prospective husband located among all those who on that long day had worn blue shirts and red ties. He proved to be the right sort, owner of a farm outside Seattle.

The Travelers Aid representative witnessed the wedding-ceremony, which turned out to be the beginning of that kind of marriage with which old story-books ended.

Episodes

This is an incident in the drama of a thousand and one comic and tragic episodes running serially, night and day, on the docks and in the railroad terminals of the country. When fate tangles the threads, it often is the "Lady at the Lamp" who untangles them. You may see the Travelers Aid desks, with their symbolic globes, in many—unfortunately not all—terminals.

"From morning till night," writes Miss Connolly, "confusion and heart-break stalk shoulder to shoulder past these desks. To the friendly woman behind the white globe come hesitantly the bewildered, the ill, the straying, the young, the old, the emotionally torn, the destitute—to unload their terror and dismay.

"These applicants include runaway boys and girls, stranded families, confused travelers, runaway wives, the bewildered aged, unmarried mothers, mental cases, lost children, and the more than 50,000 children traveling alone whom the Society protects each year."

Incidents

There's the story of the eighty-four-year-old woman who ran away because she had been "sassed" by her daughter. The Travelers Aid representative made everything right, and Mother went back home. Then there's eight-year-old Freddy from Florida, whose "dying" mother had told him to meet his father in Chicago. A brief telegram reached a live and lively mother, and Freddy had to wait for that Chicago trip.

A bridegroom lost his bride, forgot the hotel they were staying in. The only clew was a key. The Travelers Aid found the door, and returned the husband.

Sometimes death intrudes. The Travelers Aid locates relatives, or sees to a decent burial. Sometimes it must give temporary care to a family whose journey the Great Intruder has interrupted.

Among the special cares of the Travelers Aid, writes Miss Connolly, is "the courageous, job-seeking girl from the small town, who earnestly desires to help her family, and who has come impulsively to the large city with full parental consent, but no funds, no introductions, and only a blind "ad" as possible opportunity.

Rainbows

"Some of these girls, on arriving, go immediately to the Travelers Aid desk, display a lurid newspaper advertisement they have answered, and the letter received in reply, and ask how to reach the address given by the prospective employer. If possible, the girl is persuaded to wait overnight, in safe lodgings, to permit investigation of the man and his firm. In many cases this has saved the applicant a shocking experience. . . .

"It does not take a bright, intelligent girl long to discover whether or not she is equipped to make good in a large city. Usually she is not. And the sensible girl, seeing this, often asks aid of the Society in returning home."

The tasks of the "Lady at the Lamp" are as myriad as the ills of life. She asks no price, and lives on what the public gives. Just now she warns girls and young women watching rainbows in the sky to look for the pot of gold at home. Few find it in New York, Chicago, or Seattle.

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X-Ray, Infallible Judge of Old Masters

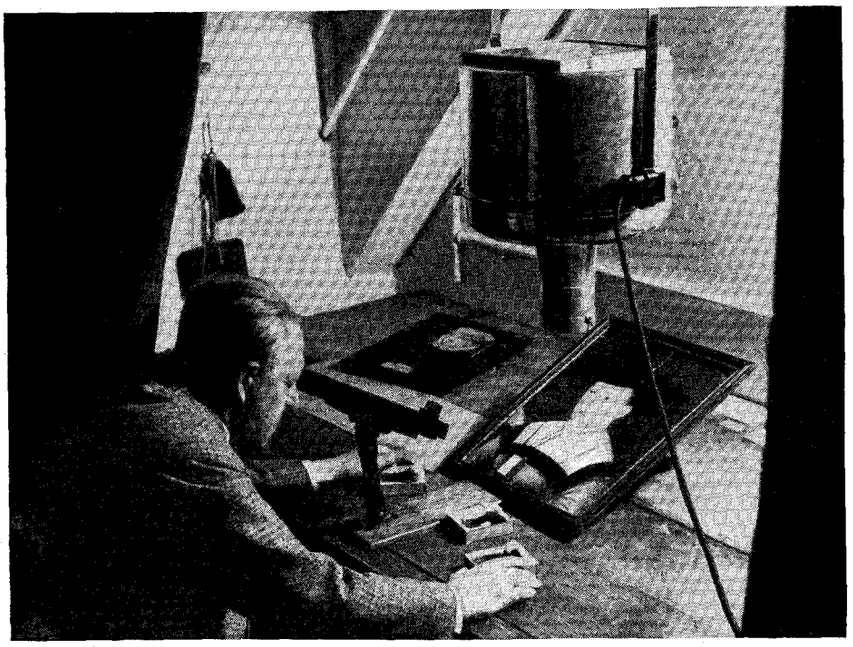
When Art-Experts Disagree, Science, With Exactitude, Replaces the Unreliable Connoisseur, Who Was Subject to Confused Judgment; Photography and Chemistry Aid in Detecting Forgeries

The mechanical instruments used to arrest the career of a $25,000 kidnaper and to chill the ambitions of a $250,000 art-forger are exactly, precisely the same. Up to now the main difference has been that the badgered world of art has been slower to avail itself of science.

Collecting of old masters, either by museums or individuals, always has been plagued by adroit, talented, and persuasive forgers who, often enough, were wily to the extreme that they made secret partnerships with recognized art authorities. These latter, called in to decide which of two seemingly exact paintings was the original, and which the copy, would, knowingly, decide in favor of the copy, and, later, divide profits with their criminal associates.

It is an outworn game: no forger has yet been able to bribe an X-ray machine, or form a corrupt partnership with infra-red rays. They are magnificently honorable detectors.

Maximilian Toch, in *The New York Times Magazine*, describes the instruments which have outmoded formal art-juries, and which rival the scientific weapons of the Department of Justice in their exposure of criminality.



Wide World

The scientist, no connoisseur of art, is a more reliable judge than the expert appraisers

Values

The sum which a genuine old master will fetch to-day has made flawless detection of forgery imperative:

"The number of pictures bought and sold, at one time or another, as Rembrandt's, for example, is six to ten times as great as the maximum number that Rembrandt can have painted, and there is a much larger discrepancy in the case of other artists, like Van Dyck, with some 2,000 attributed and perhaps seventy executed by hand.

"Money values of so-called old masters have, of course, taken a prodigious leap since the American millionaire became a competitive bidder for the limited supply. The price of the real thing has taken a still greater leap since our collectors of great wealth have been educated—or have educated themselves—out of the quantity-art class into the quality-art class; since they have bridged the gap, say, between the present Mellon collection and that of the late Senator Clark of Montana."

None the less, a millionaire combing the market for authentic art is seized, for the moment, by an individualism which resents protective measures. Threatened by extortion letters demanding $100,000, he would scream for the Department of Justice, with its handwriting and finger-print experts; threatened by an art-forger about to palm off a $250,000 fake on him, he chooses to rely on his own judgment, or, at most, the judgment of an expert who may or may not be an authority, who may or may not be honest. Experts often fell down miserably.

"When two *Blue Boys* of Gainsborough (one of which found a buyer at a figure around $750,000) were competing for primacy," Mr. Toch points out, "each backed by an expert's 'certificate' of authenticity, 'exclusive' collectors were dismayed, and the public nonplused. When two *La Belle Ferronières* were haled to court, each similarly backed by experts' certificates, it was plain that what was being put up to the law was a choice of opinion, and not a question of fact."

"Factory"

Nor is it always easy for science, which relies on the age of canvas, the texture of pigments, the inclusion or lack of flake white or zinc white, the condition of wood-panels, to determine the period of the picture in question. If the period matches the reputed painter's era, then there is a chance that the work at question is authentic, but the weakness comes in such cases as the "factory" operated by Rubens.

He surrounded himself with deft pupils. The master would lay out the composition. Pupils would do the filling in, Rubens would put on the finishing touches. Thus it becomes a vexing question as to whether the painting is wholly or in part the master's.

"The connoisseur," explains Mr. Toch, "may have his opinion, based on feeling, flair, the practised eye. But microscopic photography will tell a deal more. It may reveal brush-work so characteristic of one artist that not even his most accomplished pupils and imitators, who have successfully achieved his effects, have mastered the means by which he achieved them.

X-rays, utilizing both the photographic plate and the fluoroscope, and the ultra-violet lamp are powerful weapons in the hands of those establishing the authenticity of old paintings.

Their chief work is to detect restorations, since they uncover, as tho one peeled away the tampering pigments, the original beneath.

Curious results in these examinations include discovery that some old masters tampered with their own pictures, frequently painting out a head and substituting another after the picture was finished. Fresh paint often is opaque to the rays, whereas old paint is penetrated by them. The reverse is equally possible, but is of only momentary trouble to examiners.

Discovery

"What is important," writes Mr. Toch, in conclusion, "is that a dye has been discovered which makes a plate so sensitive that, with all visible rays excluded, it will photograph the dark rays. The result, applied to a painting, is that the colors are photographed reversed. In an ordinary photograph, blue takes white, red takes black. In the infra-red photography, red takes white and blue takes black—which is, in general, the effect of a negative."

In spite of all which, owners of record hesitate to submit already purchased old masters to the testing-room. The fear that they have been duped by a forger motivates their hesitancy. They would rather own a fake, for which they paid the price of authenticity, than discover their own boobery.

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Among the Outstanding Books

Alvah C. Bessie, whose first novel begs for a second

Dwell in the Wilderness. By Alvah C. Bessie. 468 pp. [New York: Covici, Friede; $2.50.]

"Dwell in the Wilderness," by Alvah C. Bessie, has its moments likely to alarm the reader of tender sensibilities.

When *Eben Morris* married *Amelia Millard,* his wife, on her wedding-night, begged her God to forgive her. She was a good woman, and she bore her Cross, uttering many pious reflections. Later, the family was to learn that *Amelia's* goodness was mostly the stupidity of stubbornness, and that their mother really was a crabbed old shrew who used religion to thwart her own husband and children, if for no other reason than the satisfaction of having her own way.

How *Martha* achieved a major disaster as her lot in life; how *Dewey,* tinkering with his little traveling show, contrived, with *Warren,* to bring about the real scandal in *Amelia's* family; how *Eben,* for all his humility, at last brought himself to break from the tyranny of his wife, only to discover that business had small uses, in 1925, for the man over fifty who had lost his own store; these things contribute to the broad scope of Mr. Bessie's novel.

Freudian

Tho set in Michigan, it describes any small town before the War. The skeleton of the history of the *Morris* family is Freudian, and, at times, it marches in the style of a case-history. *Martha* and *Dewey,* in their troubles, now and again appear as somber warnings against what happens when repressed children achieve manhood and womanhood, and even *Roger,* another brother, finds his way out by pickling his imagination in alcohol.

Eben, gentle, bewildered, honest, and dull, solves his problem by dying; his last message is one of triumph, that he can take care of himself.

One does not imagine Mr. Bessie counsels death as the proper way to prove one's manhood, however. Rather, he is sketching the decline and fall of the solid, lower middle-class American family of the last two generations. And, by leaving the children to pursue their different fates, he has left the door open to revise such notions and theories as might alter with time, so, for once, it is not trite to say that here is a first novel which begs for a second.

Author

Just as "Dwell in the Wilderness" was going to press, a Guggenheim Fellowship for 1935 was awarded to Alvah C. Bessie.

Born in New York City in 1904, he attended DeWitt Clinton High School and Columbia University (B. A., 1924), then clerked in a book-store. Once he made his living lecturing to Boy Scouts on natural history.

Married, he has two sons. Four years ago he and his wife went to Vermont as an architect's servants. They stayed four months, then, finding living not dear in New England, took a house, and have lived there since.

He translated five books from the French, and, since 1927, wrote two novels, both of which he tore up without sending to a publisher.

* * *

The War of the Copper Kings. By C. B. Glasscock. 314 pp. [Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company; $3.]

C. B. Glasscock, who has taken the bold, bad mining Northwest as a province for investigation and report, contributes a story of the "builders of Butte and wolves of Wall Street," in "The War of the Copper Kings," an episode in American finance almost as incredible as the most preposterous Horatio Alger, Jr., story.

Passing swiftly over Butte's early silver days, Mr. Glasscock plunges into the fairy-tale battles between Marcus Daly, William Andrews Clark, and the boy-wolf of finance, F. Augustus Heinze, who so successfully raided the town's copper-stores that even H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil forces, sued for peace to the tune of more than $10,000,000.

Here was rugged individualism at its gaudiest worst. Heinze filed suit after suit in a court presided over by his own judge.

Clark, upon going to the United States Senate, resigned under fire. He went home, got himself reelected, and returned to Washington; but the battle attracted the attention of the whole nation, and even some of the more upright members of honest society laughed when, at one time, the Clark forces coaxed the Governor over the Montana State line so that the Lieutenant-Governor could appoint the great man to fill the vacancy in the Senate occasioned by the Senate's refusal to seat him.

Heinze, however, emerges as the hero of the account. Born in Brooklyn, he went West to seek his fortune as a $5-a-day engineer. His flowery oratory made him a power among the simple mining folk.

He gave no quarter and asked for none, so Mr. Glasscock wisely wastes no tears upon him when, after forcing the oilmen to buy him off because of his tremendous nuisance value, he took his money into Wall Street, and was straightway shorn clean by those he had annoyed.

"In order to do no one an injustice it might be said that F. Augustus Heinze was to the panic of 1907 as the Archduke Ferdinand was to the World War," says Mr. Glasscock. "Heinze's skin had been left on the door of No. 26 Broadway. His heart had been divided among the Wolves of Wall Street."

Barons

He marked the passing of the Butte of the vigilante days, and the days of miners warring underground; of a legislature as corrupt as any in United States history, and the end of a régime of the strong arm. His battles called attention to the fact that Butte was "the richest hill on earth," and they were the signal for copper to start dancing capers on the ticker-tape.

"The War of the Copper Kings" is vigorous and amusing entertainment, and invites the admiration of even the most law-abiding citizen for these three bold barons of Butte—Daly, Clark, and Heinze.

C. B. Glasscock reports on the bold, bad mining Northwest

Worth Reading

Richard Savage. By Gwyn Jones. (New York: Viking Press; $2.50.) An English historical romance in 600 pages.

The Best American Short Stories, 1935. Edited by Edward J. O'Brien. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin; $2.50.) Twenty-seven well-selected short stories.

Europa. By Robert Briffault. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; $2.75.) A novel of European society in the pre-War decade.

Black Tents of Arabia. By Carl R. Raswan. (Boston: Little, Brown; $4.) The author is a German who was adopted into a Bedouin tribe and has lived in Arabia during most of twenty-five years as a horse-breeder. Many offset illustrations.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

THIS WAS THE SUMMER . . .

By Kenneth W. Porter

This was the summer when the country's last
scant range of buffalo-sod succumbed and passed
beneath the breaking-plow, lurched and went under
as once the humped and shaggy beasts who bore
that name sank down in blood with moaning roar
to Sharps' brief lightning and staccato thunder.

This was the summer walking in a furrow
behind the threshing-engine I bent down
to dig from earth the snapp'd point of an arrow
worked from strange blood-hued stone, just as my brother
a hundred feet ahead picked up another,
larger but chipped from flint of yellow-brown.

This was the summer when, as young Steve Burroughs
turned the back pasture into even furrows,
the plow struck something hard—
A frontier-model Colt revolving pistol
holstered in rust and with a big bull-thistle
grown through the trigger-guard.

And this the summer that Montana Bowes—
escaped a boy from Quantrill's bloody raid,
lived half a decade with the Mountain Crows,
scouted for Custer, fought the Arapahoes,
but left the army after Wounded Knee—
who limped from a chewed bullet through the thigh
and bore a flint point near his shoulder blade,
died at the age of eighty and was laid
upon the extra-deep and wide clay shelf
which he had dug and paneled for himself,
trusting no other hand: "Although," said he,
"I wish when death counts *coup* on me that I
could stretch out in the forks of a cotton-wood-tree."

—*The New Republic.*

SHADOW AND SUN

By Idell Durrett

This is the shade of life
And I, grown old,
Walk where the darkened ways
Are strangely cold.

Reality is vague
Ashes and dust
Keep half-alive what was
A burning lust.

Here in the shadows now
Illusion done
I sit, who ran with you
In splendid sun.

—*The Forum.*

I REMEMBER

By Fay M. Yauger

My father rode a horse
And carried a gun;
He swapped for a living
And fought for his fun—
I remember his spurs
A-gleam in the sun!

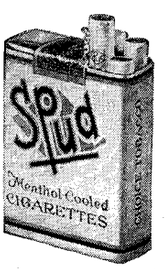
My father was always
Going somewhere:
To rodeo, market,
Or cattleman's fair—
I remember my mother,
Her hand in the air!

—*Kaleidograph* (Dallas).

Who minds the heat?

"Not I," says the girl. "Nor I," says Spud. For Spud's the cigarette that taught heat how to behave. And how many good things followed! Not only refreshing smoke. Not only a moist, clean, fresh-tasting mouth. But a new, *natural* tobacco fragrance unspoiled by high temperature irritants.

How about you and Spud getting acquainted?



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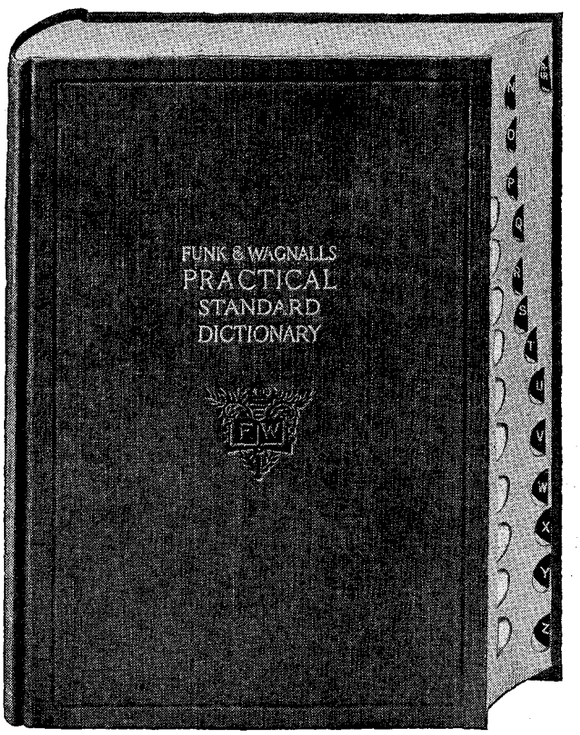

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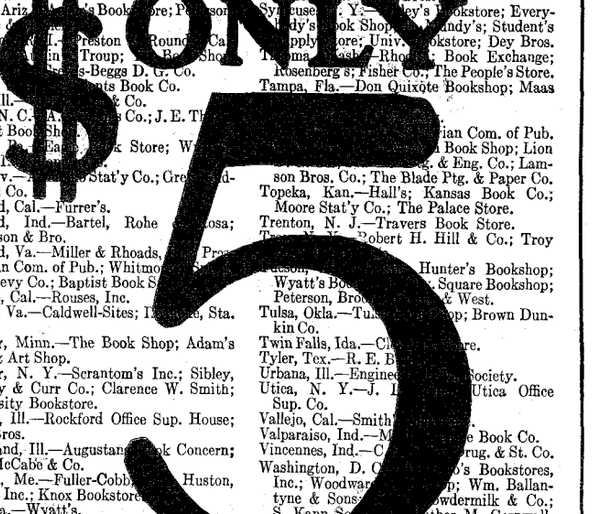

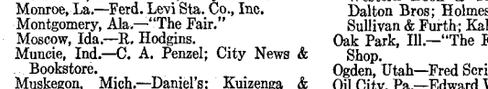

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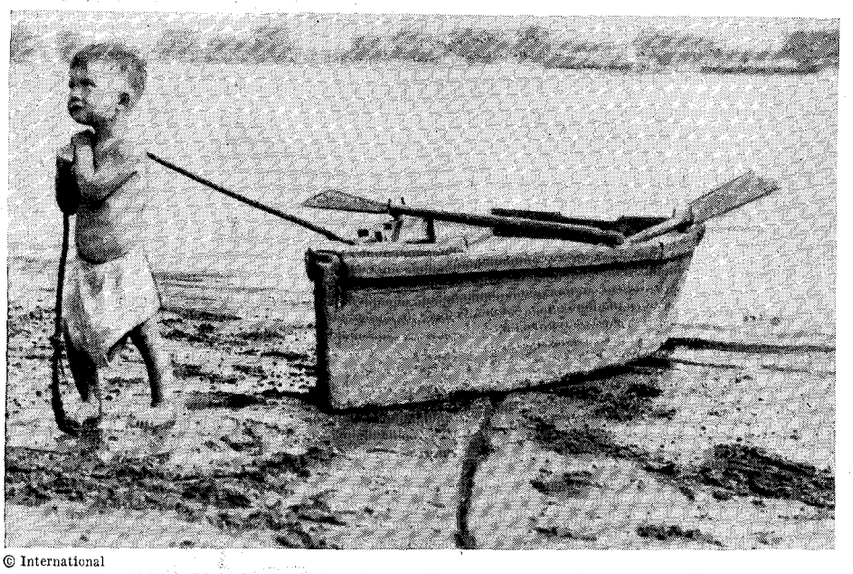
Children on Their Own Feet

Altho Psychologists Agree the Young Must Be Free to Develop Themselves, When It Comes to Cases, Opinions Diverge



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"Give him as much freedom as he can use to advantage . . ."

How should children be reared? How much freedom should be granted them? At what age should they be permitted to develop their own initiative? How should they be allowed their own will?

Many children, otherwise fortunate, are poorly blessed because their parents coddle them. Pearl S. Buck had parents of this type in mind when she wrote in *Harper's Magazine*: "They have built us a race of beautiful, strong-bodied creatures with no angers and no determination."

Confirmation

Dr. Kenneth Irving Brown, President of Hiram College, Ohio, tacitly confirms Pearl Buck's words. In *Good Housekeeping*, the thirty-nine-year-old college executive pleads with parents to adopt a "hands-off" policy with their college-bound children.

"If," he writes, "you count them mature enough to live the independent life of a college student away from home surroundings, trust them. For eighteen years you have had them by your side.

"During that time you have given them certain standards of life, which they may have made their own, or which they may still be holding second-hand. You have given them certain ideals.

"They know fairly well the kind of life you, as their mother, or father, approve, and they know, also, better than you think, such discrepancies as there may be between the standards you have preached to them and the standards you have followed in your daily living. In college they are on their own, and you should trust them."

This, however, does not mean abandoning them entirely. For, he continues, "now you are on a new parental assignment, that of wise counselor and friend and truster. They need your counsel and your friendship, but, most of all they need the assurance of your belief in them."

Trusting children of college age, however, and trusting youngsters of preschool age, are horses of widely differing hues. The matter of freedom for little children is a problem all its own. Rhoda Bacmeister, psychologist, nursery-school director, and a mother herself, discusses it in *Parents' Magazine*.

Parents are agreed, she states, that all children must have freedom to develop themselves. Yet, when it comes to cases, a divergence of opinion appears.

"Advocates of freedom for the child," she writes, "point out that he can learn judgment and self-control only through practise, and that no wisdom can be gained by blind obedience to, or resistance to, the will of another. . . . They tell us to reason with the child . . . but not to command, lest we crush his will."

Discipline

Disciplinarians feel differently. They say that "he who would command must learn to obey, and that a recognition of law and authority is necessary before it is safe to grant much freedom."

Either program is wrong, Mrs. Bacmeister believes, if carried to an extreme, and explains: "The child must have gradually increasing opportunities for directing his own affairs, so that by the time he is an adult he will be able to take over full responsibility."

"Give him," she advises, "as much freedom as he can use to advantage. This does *not* mean as much as he can use wisely. If you give him only that much, you prevent him from learning by mistakes."

Apropos of the training of the young, Mrs. Bacmeister makes a pertinent suggestion to parents. "Besides thinking of the child's stage of development," she counsels, "it is a good idea to take a glance at your own."

Battle as Old as Eden

Man Versus *Woman: an Old Quarrel That Still Goes On*

Every now and again some man rises up to proclaim publicly that the ills of the nation are directly traceable to women. The charge is not precisely new. It is, in fact, a good deal older and more be-whiskered than any one voicing it might care to remember.

Naturally, women consider such a charge unfair. Some take up the cudgels in defense of their sex.

To Dorothy Sabin Butler, in *The Forum*, "It is high time that the women of this country abandoned the placating, half-guilty attitude with which they meet male strictures and attacked the roots of the problem.

"They will find that the original choice of the American way of living, tho unconscious, was man's choice, and that men are responsible for the present state of affairs they so illogically and ungraciously resent.

"American men and women need each other's undivided allegiance in fighting the disintegrating forces of the times, and it is imperative that they clear away the quicksand of appearance which hides them from each other, in order to stand together on solid ground."

Woman

She finds unflattering, to say the least, the composite picture that American men draw of American women.

"She is determined to be good-looking at any cost," is the charge. "She spends a great deal on clothes and the care of her beauty. She is hell-bent on culture. She refuses to grow old gracefully.

"She is impatient of her long-suffering husband, who slaves day and night to satisfy her caprices. She often prefers flibbertigibbet foreigners to her solid, laconic mate, who has no time for the frills of life. She is shrewish and domineering, and it is fun to see her taken down a peg."

Man

While, "her male companion-piece is a lovable, simple soul, the epitome of the masculine virtues. He is honest and upright, but a keenly competitive business man, whose sharp practises win the approbation of his fellows. He is a kind, faithful husband and father, who spends most of his time on his own affairs, and laments 'I gave them everything they asked for,' when his family disintegrates.

"He steals away from his wife's parties to play golf and poker with other men, and his loud plaints at donning evening dress and his predilection for carpet-slippers are sympathetic attributes. He is a frustrated soul, a martyr to the unintelligible and unreasonable demands which his wife makes on his simple nature."

The thought underlying these manifestos, Mrs. Butler finds, is attributable to "a confused sense of injury, an assertion of a masculine as opposed to a feminine attitude toward life."

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Persons and Personalities

"That young cock of a schoolmaster had better watch out or he's going to have his wings clipped."

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George H. Moses, sharp-tongued former Senator from New Hampshire, was referring to young **John G. Winant.** It was back in 1923. Within a decade, Mr. Moses saw his own wings clipped; saw Mr. Winant thrice Governor of the Granite State, an almost unprecedented honor.

The tall, angular Chairman of the newly-created Federal Social Security Board has a deep dislike for pose and self-dramatization; but likes to pen epigrams. New Englanders think his simplicity grand. A sign, "Puppies for sale—Mrs. John G. Winant," appeared on the Executive Mansion in Concord when the Winants moved in in 1925.

A Princeton alumnus (1913), a bookish aristocrat, who has been likened to Lincoln in manner and poise, Mr. Winant was born in New York; the date, 1889. After exclusive St. Paul's came Old Nassau, where he majored in political science. New Hampshire's green hills beckoned him back; so he returned to teach at St. Paul's, then went into the investment business at Concord.

Politics. A term in the State's House of Representatives. *War.* Enlisting as a private, the conflict's end saw him a captain and commander of the Eighth Aero Squadron. *Home.* Then to the State Senate, and back to the House, where his campaign for a forty-eight-hour week for women and abolition of child labor won him the Governorship; he was elected again in 1930, and in 1932.

Altho a Republican (yet a progressive one) Ex-Governor Winant was picked last September by President Roosevelt to head the textile-strike inquiry-board. In April, appointment No. 2 was as Assistant Director of the International Labor Office in Geneva, where he is at present.

Mentioned as a possible 1936 G.O.P. Presidential candidate, Mr. Winant, said the New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.), "is regarded as having placed himself in a position where he could not take a rôle in a political camp attacking the Roosevelt Administration."

In all things the new welfare chieftain acquits himself handily. A fine illustration: he staked Arthur J. Doyle, his War-time buddy, prospecting for oil in Oklahoma. They plugged a gusher like a surveyor sticking a marking spike. And up zoomed the black gold.

"Who is the other Senator from Idaho?" For the first time in twenty-odd years, **James Pinckney Pope** has saved Washingtonians the trouble of seeking this answer in "The Congressional Directory."

Acme

Senator Pope is not only the first of Senator William E. Borah's colleagues in many years to parry oratorical blows with the leonine veteran; he has forced the veteran statesman to share the spotlight. Huge, lumbering, with the long, swinging gait of a farmer, Senator Pope has been traveling in Europe this summer to gain first-hand knowledge of peace activities.

A London dispatch quoting him as predicting that America could not keep out of the next war excited many Senators.

In 1929, this bald, blue-gray eyed Westerner made Idaho history by being re-elected Mayor of Boise without opposition; he celebrated by joining the American Mayors' junket to Europe. The horror of the battle-fields left a vivid impression. Upon his return home he campaigned for prevention of war.

In 1932, Senator Pope, who is a Democrat describing himself as a progressive, won his toga against a rival for whom Borah stumped the State vigorously. He became a member of the armament-inquiry committee; a member of the foreign-relations committee; the author of a joint resolution for this country's membership in the League of Nations.

Ponderous of speech, tho quick-witted, Senator Pope's chief hobbies are: potatoes (Idaho) and world peace.

What's the Name, Please?

Chambliss—dean at Catholic Univ.—*cham*, not *sham: cham'bliss.*

Flewelling—teaches philosophy at Univ. of So. California—stress second syllable: *flew-ell'ing.*

Gesell—psychologist, Yale Graduate School—closely rimes with *gazelle.*

Guérard—teaches literature at Stanford Univ.—in France, *gay-rar'*; in America, *gay-rard'.*

Kuizenga—at Princeton Theological Seminary—Americanized to *ky'-zen-ga.*

Laistner—teaches history at Cornell—*laist* rimes with *waist: laist'ner.*

LeRossignol—dean at Univ. of Nebraska—prefers *le-rus-sin-yul'*, but answers to *le-ros'sig-nol.*

Pargellis—teaches history at Yale—*gel*, not *jel: par-gel'lis.*

Trevor—teaches physics at Cornell—not *tree'vor*, but *trev'or*, a close rime with *never.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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(*Insurance Information Rating*)

FOR "DIGEST" READERS

It is pretty generally agreed that fire insurance companies are strong and safe — that honest losses will be paid promptly, fairly. But few people understand that there are wide differences in the quality and cost of fire insurance policies because of the wide differences in the way insurance companies are organized and managed.

"The Company of Careful People" wishes to know the viewpoint of DIGEST'S *better-than-average readers* about fire insurance. The questions follow. Study them carefully. Form your answers. Then look on the opposite page, note the true answers, and determine your I. I. Rating (Insurance Information Rating).

1 *What is the oldest form of fire insurance organization in America?*
☐ Stock Company ☐ Mutual Company

2 *What is the average age — length of time in business — of mutual fire insurance companies?*
☐ 13 years ☐ 27 years ☐ 56 years ☐ 67 years

3 *Have mutual fire insurance companies grown in size and strength through the depression?*
☐ Yes ☐ No

4 *Most people understand that mutual fire insurance is lower in cost than other forms. Which of the following reasons do you think responsible for this economy?*
☐ Cutting rates ☐ Close control of expenses
☐ Selling direct ☐ Careful selection of policyholders

5 *Do you consider that the "assessment" clause in a mutual fire insurance company's policy is an advantage or disadvantage to an insurance buyer?*
☐ Advantage ☐ Disadvantage

6 *What is the present trend in fire insurance buying?*
☐ Dealing direct with the insurance company
☐ Placing policies with an agent or broker who selects the company for the policyholder

"The Company of Careful People" prints this Insurance Information Test to stimulate greater interest, provide thorough information to DIGEST readers. You will find the answers on the opposite page.

Look for ANSWERS ON OPPOSITE PAGE

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Topics in Brief

To Haile Selassie, peace is just a five-letter word.—*Manchester (N. H.) Union.*

THE nation with a bent for war frequently goes broke on it.—*Dallas Morning News.*

THE next step will be to move those Alaska "pioneers" to Florida for the winter.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

REMEMBER when Americans were horrified at thought of a dole? First we endure, then embrace.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE Navy's maneuvers will be held off the Panama Canal, thus sparing our pacifists a lot of postage.—*Indianapolis Star.*

As we understand it, the Administration's tax bill would transform the holding companies into letting-go-of-it companies.—*San Diego Union.*

THE Germans are drinking less beer than they used to. It takes less to drown their sorrows these days, perhaps. — *Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.*

"MORE and more visitors to London insist on going to the House of Commons," says a gossip paragraphist. Morbid, we call it.—*Punch (London).*

NEXT to Gen. Hugh Johnson's rest periods, perhaps the shortest thing in the way of vacations is a naval building holiday. —*San Francisco Chronicle.*

ONE of the surest ways for this country to keep out of war is to refuse to sell any foreign country anything whatever on the instalment plan.—*Helena Independent.*

THREE months after its death, NRA's pay-roll is still $200,000 a week—believed to be an all-time high for professional pall-bearers at one funeral.—*Detroit News.*

H. G. WELLS is said to be the most prolific writer of the age. And all this time we thought it was Anonymous, *Pro Bono Publico*, Old Subscriber, or Steady Reader.—*Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.*

THERE may have been surprize that Great Britain let Mussolini's army through the Suez canal. Tolls already collected, amounting to $10,000,000, will serve as an explanation.—*Savannah Morning News.*

THIS Russian propaganda business is interesting. They evidently figure if they can sell their plan to everybody else, the people that live in Russia can't help getting interested in it.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

TEXAS has now repealed prohibition. It is getting easier and easier for a traveling man to get about the country without being in a constant state of confusion as to whether he is in a no or yes region.—*New York Sun.*

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It's Worth Trying

—Thomas in the Detroit News

ITALY'S dictator longs to ape the Cæsars, but he may only duplicate the fall of the Roman Empire.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE reason it is hard to select a G.O.P. nominee is that anybody is cautious about taking the rap.—*Dallas Morning News.*

NOW that a Colorado court has ruled the public-works act constitutional, it remains only for the public-works act to get to work. —*Wichita Eagle.*

GREAT BRITAIN announces she will go far to prevent war between Italy and Ethiopia. She'll probably have to go as far as Africa. —*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

THE Presidential race of 1936 will be a close one, what with the Democratic Party's ability for making enemies, and the Republican Party's inability to make any friends. —*Judge.*

SO far as the Constitution is concerned, Senator Borah is said to be the last word. So far as Senator Borah is concerned, there ain't no such animal.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

AN appropriation of $10,000 has been made to count the big trees of California. It is not believed, tho, that the G.O.P. hunt for Presidential timber will be made an FERA project.—*Detroit News.*

THE new cotton policy is astonishingly simple: The farmers will have a high income, the dealers will have low-priced cotton to export, and the rest of us will foot the bill.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE name of Frank Knox keeps bobbing up as the G. O. P. candidate for President. The Chicagoan is an able journalist and good citizen but the campaign puns would be something terrible.—*New Yorker.*

WATCHING business men and politicians, Glenn Frank, President of the University of Wisconsin, can not see where people have more to hope for from politicians. Mr. Farley's answer to that would be more political jobs.—*Toledo Blade.*

CONGRESS looks for the Supreme Court to be hard on the soft-coal bill. — *Dallas Morning News.*

THE G. O. P. problem: To find something that looks prettier to a farmer than an AAA check.— *Wichita Eagle.*

WE wonder how many of the Congressmen will dare to let their constituents know they have reached home.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE Northern Methodists and Southern Methodists are talking about uniting. Wonder if they agree on the doctrine of fried chicken?—*Savannah Morning News.*

NEUTRALITY is fine in theory, but in practise it usually simulates a crowd of fans at a ball-game.—*Indianapolis Star.*

WHILE New York is inventing a new tax a day, the State is banning nudism—a clear case of double jeopardy if there ever was one.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IT'S easy to detect when a war-fever has gripped the world. The sound accompaniment to the news-reels is 100 per cent. in march time.—*Detroit News.*

AMERICANISM—Confessing the absolute necessity of a balanced budget; putting it off with the expectation that a miracle will come along and do the trick.—*Muskogee (Okla.) Phoenix.*

WITH the requirement that all brakes shall be thoroughly inspected, a lot of people, instead of running over a man, should be able to stop right on top of him.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE resignation of numerous policemen is the first step in New York's drive on crime. Nothing was ever done about our suggestion to retire the underworld on half-pay.—*Detroit News.*

THE White House kitchen is being done over and fitted up with modern electrical equipment. It is believed in Washington that the Roosevelts have consented to renew their lease.—*New Yorker.*

LESSON—The Government is going to spend $16,000,000 on a survey of American youth, thus making a fool of the old-fashioned parent who didn't raise his boy to conduct surveys.—*San Diego Union.*

THE country must have been greatly relieved that it was a resolution for neutrality which the weary Senate passed so nonchalantly without even a discussion, instead of a declaration of war on Italy. It probably would have passed just the same.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

How many OF YOUR ANSWERS were correct?

(*See opposite page for I. I. Rating questions*)

1 The very first fire insurance company in America was a *mutual* company. Benjamin Franklin was one of the founders. It started business in 1752, and has operated continuously ever since.

2 The average "age" of *mutual* fire insurance companies in America is sixty-seven years. 33 *mutual* fire insurance companies in America have operated continuously and successfully for more than 100 years.

3 An analysis of the ten largest general-writing, dividend-paying *mutual* fire insurance companies (Best's Report) shows that their surplus funds increased 19.3% during the five year period ending December 31, 1934.

4 Mutual fire insurance economy is a result of careful selection of risks, close control of expenses through policyholder ownership and management, and, in the case of United Mutual (and many others), direct selling through full-time, salaried employees . . . Savings effected by United Mutual in this manner are returned to policyholders in the form of cash dividends which have amounted from 25% to 35% each year since 1908.

5 A *mutual* fire insurance company's right to assess (limited to one annual premium in United Mutual) assures continuing operation and protection to policyholders.

6 The present trend in fire insurance buying is to place policies direct with the company because it costs less to sell, or buy, and because service is more direct and therefore more effective.

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on opposite page and mail it today. We will send you a report on the average I. I. Rating of DIGEST readers and a copy of new booklet — "How you can get safer Fire Insurance at lower cost — in THE COMPANY OF CAREFUL PEOPLE."

UNITED MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company

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On the Current Screen

Top Hat: RKO. Since November, 1934, when Cole Porter's "Anything Goes" opened, William Gaxton and partner (first Ethel Merman, now Benay Venuta) have romped about the stage singing:

"You're the top!
You're an Arrow Collar,
You're the top!
You're a Coolidge dollar,
You're the nimble tread of the feet of Fred Astaire. . . ."

On the stage since he was eight years old, Fred Astaire, with his sister Adele, has starred in musicals from "Apple Blossoms" to the "Band Wagon." In Cole Porter's "Gay Divorce" he established himself as a versatile, ingratiating comedian, thus adding to his international laurels as singer, accordionist, pianist and the theater's finest all-round dancer.

But in Hollywood producers doubted the box-office appeal of the slender, sophisticated Astaire. Short for Hollywood leading men, five feet nine, and with thin, light brown hair, he did not seem worth the gamble of a production. But in his first musical film, "Flying Down to Rio," he scored a hit, and has since been dancing along the cinema path on two of the most practised feet in the amusement world.

"Top Hat," bringing together once more the cinema's best musical comedy pair, Astaire and Ginger Rogers, is the light, inconsequential story which such shows seem to demand. *Dale Tremont*, an American girl who wears and advertises clothes designed by an Italian couturier, falls in love with *Jerry Travers*, an American musical-comedy star, but believes him to be *Horace Hardwick*, producer of the show and husband of her friend, *Madge*.

The mistaken identity theme runs through the film as the scene is shifted from modernistic apartment interiors in London to the carnival Lido in pursuit of love and explanations. Meanwhile, dance-interludes of excellent song and score are furnished by Irving Berlin.

Polished

Essentially, "Top Hat" is made for the dancing feet of Astaire. His lullaby tap-dance on a sand-covered floor is one of the silkiest he has yet performed. Uncertain in her early appearances with Astaire, Ginger Rogers has developed into an expert, graceful partner. They are supported by Edward Everett Horton, Helen Broderick, lately of the theater's "As Thousands Cheer," Erik Rhodes, and Eric Blore.

It is a polished, expertly acted musical.

Diamond Jim Brady: Universal. Torn-down movie palaces, "Dolly Hat" shops, "fire-sale" clothiers, fruit-juice stands, jewelry auctioneers, sports-arcades with nickel games-of-chance, sidewalk vendors, "gyp" artists, burlesque houses, panhandlers—that is the Broadway of 1935. But in the 1890's Delmonico's, Rector's, Shanley's, and the Hoffman House beckoned the diner who really studied a menu instead of glancing at it between dances.

"Tops" in the dancing business: Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in the film-musical, "Top Hat"

After dinner, the next stop might be Weber & Fields's Music Hall.

Symbol of that era when a young country's expansion by railroad was turning men into millionaires over night was "Diamond Jim" Brady, gourmet, super-salesman, patron of the "Great White Way" and the theater. This son of a Bowery saloon-keeper quit his job as a railway freight-agent to become a millionaire railroad-supply salesman and the greatest spender of his generation.

A screen play by Preston Sturges, based on the biography by Parker Morell, "Diamond Jim," when it sticks to Brady's whims, dinners, and spending orgies, has the reckless vitality and blatant rough-and-ready freshness of a young nation feeling its oats. But once the story picks up the threads of a Hollywood romance—Brady's unsuccessful love for an *Emma* and a *Jane Matthews*, both played by Jean Arthur—the hearty tempo and lusty temperament of the era are lost in sentimentality.

Fine Acting

It is to fine acting by Edward Arnold, who met the original Brady twice, ably supported by Eric Blore, that the picture owes its virtues. Binnie Barnes is convincing as *Nell*, Lillian Russell, Brady's lifelong friend. But with an opportunity to spread on a large canvas the background of a picturesque and now glamourous period, the film leaves this dramatic costume-epic to pick up odds and ends of romances which falter under the breadth of the man's character. Romantic episodes in Brady's life were secondary. His gastronomical accomplishments and his enormous generosity, on the other hand, reflect the man himself.

* * *

Page Miss Glory: Warner Brothers. During its Broadway run "Page Miss Glory" was a fairly amusing farce. Its pre-New York appearance was a continuous headache to its producers, Lawrence Schwab and Philip Dunning, the latter a collaborator on the play with Joseph Shrank. First tried out in Wilmington, Delaware, it was called "Dawn Glory," but did not live up to its name. A second trial in Baltimore convinced authors and producers that recasting and rewriting were compulsory. On Broadway, finally, the play became "Page Miss Glory," and Warner Brothers bid $72,500 for it to star Marion Davies.

Story

In the film version, the play is, in general, unaltered. Marooned in a fashionable New York hotel, *Click Wiley*, rapid-fire promotion man, and his photographer crony, *Ed Olsen*, are unable to pay their three weeks' bill. By making a composite photograph of Greta Garbo's face with Kay Francis's nose, Marlene Dietrich's legs, and Jean Harlow's figure, and naming their protégé "Dawn Glory," they win a $2,500 beauty-prize. Forced to produce their anonymous beauty, they press into service *Loretta Dalrymple* (Marion Davies), their chambermaid. Unable to endure her enforced captivity as "Dawn Glory," under the watchful *Wiley*, *Loretta* escapes from her suite, is rescued from kidnapers by her "dream-man," *Bingo Nelson*, barnstorming aviator, and *Wiley* and *Olsen* lose their meal-ticket.

Necessarily padded out for screen requirements, the picture falters, drags in obvious gag-lines, and manufactures a theme song. Its frequent tedium is humorously relieved by the harassed publicity pair, Pat O'Brien and Frank McHugh. An able supporting cast brightens the film. A few filmgoers may recognize an old favorite, Jack Mulhall, starred with Dorothy Mackaill in silent films, as an obscure reporter.

Miss Davies, once having a reputation for slap-stick gayety, is not convincing when she attempts the whimsical opposite Dick Powell's almost burlesque of his rôle as *Nelson*. Her gawky, somewhat amateurish antics, as a country girl looking for work in a city and getting work, are far from expert when displayed beside the capable performance of Patsy Kelly.

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Current Events

August 26.—Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, New York City, refuses share of $50,000,000 National Youth Administration fund, fearing acceptance would open the way for Federal domination of schools.

Post-Office Department calls Mexican mail-order divorces "absolutely null and void" in the United States, and bars them from the mails.

Attorney General Bennett, of New York, urges passage of a law whereby criminals must pay for failure to testify.

No Longer Noteworthy

—*Sykes in the Philadelphia* Evening Public Ledger

Missourians use cardboard "milk-bottle cap" tokens in one- and five-mill denominations to pay sales tax.

Mount Steele, 16,439-foot Yukon peak, scaled for first time, by American Geographical Society Expedition.

William Green, American Federation of Labor head, begins unionization of the automobile industry.

Farmers in West Amwell Township, New Jersey, draw up resolution protesting against government control of potato-crops, and declare Potato Control Act an "unconstitutional measure."

Midshipmen end 12,000-mile summer cruise, and return to Annapolis.

Chicago public high-school Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps, already the largest in the country, to be increased from 5,500 to 11,000 students.

Hartford Electric Light Co., and Connecticut Power Co., sever their reciprocal interstate power-lines in order to avert Federal control under the provisions of the Public Utilities Bill.

Farmers' National Grain Corporation losses total $250,000 for fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, due to short crops and unfavorable conditions.

Touring French War veterans visit Mayor Kelly of Chicago, place wreath at foot of doughboy statue in Lincoln Park.

Farmers, armed and deputized, patrol Illinois counties in automobiles when wave of live-stock thievery mounts as a result of high prices.

Bingo, six-year-old French bulldog, who became famous when he learned to make his own trips to the veterinary when he was sick, killed by an automobile in Frederick, Maryland.

August 27.—Department of Justice drops income-tax case against former Mayor James J. Walker of New York.

Plans for an independent Democratic Party are credited to Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State in the Wilson Administration and an organizer of the Progressive Party in 1912.

Childe Hassam, seventy-five, noted American impressionist painter, dies at Easthampton, Long Island.

Michigan State College announces all instructors must take oath of allegiance to U. S., by an act of the 1935 Legislature, upon their return this fall.

Mrs. John Nagle of Toronto gives birth to ninth baby since 1926, putting her in tie for second place in the $500,000 Canadian "stork sweepstakes." Mrs. Matthew Kenny still leads with eleven.

Philadelphia barber gives dining exhibition: consumes four pounds of spaghetti, twelve chickens, two steaks, one meat roast, one gallon of wine, one gallon of beer, and weighs twenty pounds heavier after dinner.

Resettlement Administration buys land in Connecticut for forestation as start of its program to convert poor farming-areas in Eastern States.

Liner *Rex* rescues five men from yacht wrecked by hurricane in mid-ocean.

Greatest field operations ever held by the United States Army in time of peace end at Pine Camp, New York.

American Legion's Illinois Department convention approves resolution demanding deportation of unnaturalized aliens on relief-rolls, and applauds resolution asking President to show no leniency toward Grover C. Bergdoll.

Governor Lehman of New York addressing the Institute of Human Relations, at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, urges the high privilege and special obligation of the United States to carry on the American tradition of civil and religious freedom.

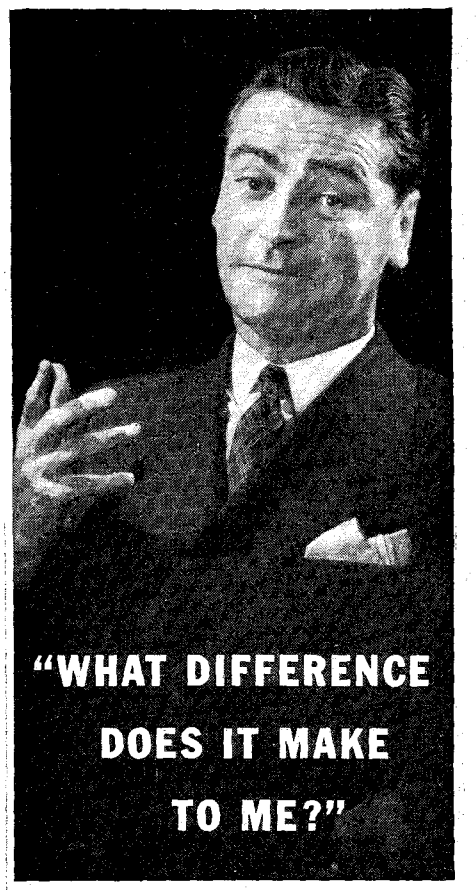
William Mort Jessop, sixty-four, former Y.M.C.A. worker in refugee-relief and educational work in the Near East, dies in Boston hospital after long illness.

Maryland Federation of Young Republicans officials start tour of State to talk with leaders, to obtain members and to extend the Federation's "Save the Party" campaign.

Mayor B. O. Shank of North Randall, Ohio, foregoes his salary, and gives it back to the village.

Survey of radio advertising shows that of 635 advertisers using the radio from 1929-1933, 448, or 70.6 per cent., had dropped it by 1934.

August 28.—Fund for social-security pro-



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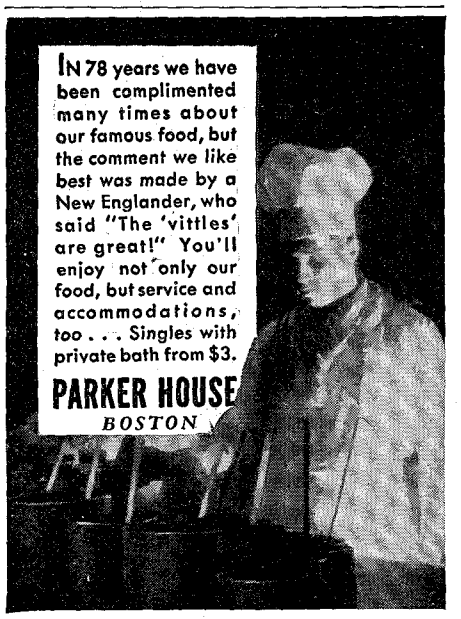
IN 78 years we have been complimented many times about our famous food, but the comment we like best was made by a New Englander, who said "The 'vittles' are great!" You'll enjoy not only our food, but service and accommodations, too . . . Singles with private bath from $3.
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gram must await next session of Congress due to killing of Third Deficiency bill by Senator Long's filibuster in closing hours of session.

Senator Robinson, Democratic leader, announces as one of first moves of next session of Congress amendment of Senate rules to end "one-man" filibusters.

Joshua Crane, Jr., thirty-seven, New England sportsman and pilot, dies in plane crash at Providence, Rhode Island.

CCC "Camp Stewart" at Pocatello, Idaho, requisitions quartermaster for 121 girls for camp-dance.

Will Rogers's will, made out August 3, leaves estate to widow. Lloyd's of London pays $2,500,000 insurance.

President Roosevelt approves allotments totaling $20,218,000 for carrying out projects for women in forty-one States.

As result of investigations by internal revenue agents, about $276,000,000 in additional income taxes were levied by the Treasury Department during the 1934-'35 fiscal year, it was announced.

Increased compensation checks to be sent out to 210,000 Spanish-American War veterans, restoring benefits enjoyed by them previous to the passage of the Economy Act of 1933.

James A. Moffett resigns his post as Federal Housing Administrator.

John B. Hutson, Director of the AAA division of tobacco, rice, sugar, and peanuts, is named to direct the potato-control program.

Due to the rise in pork prices, sauerkraut consumption is falling off, according to a statement issued by two of Wisconsin's big kraut-packing companies.

Figures compiled by National Safety Council show that 2,670 persons were killed by automobiles in the United States during July, an average of more that three each hour.

Funeral services held for John N. Willys, sixty-one, automobile manufacturer and former Ambassador to Poland.

August 29.—Treasury announces inability to float full $100,000,000 issue of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds due to the weak government bond market since August 12.

Secretary Morgenthau urges President to curtail government expenditure beginning with fiscal year starting July 1, 1936, in effort to balance budget.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, addressing New York State Fair at Syracuse, says governmental price-fixing, regulation, and control of commodities should end as soon as the emergency has passed.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, acts to prevent city-wide strike in his home-town, Coshocton, Ohio.

President in drive to complete his work, signs Frazier-Lemke farm bill, railroad retirement pension bill, Eastman railroad reorganization bill.

President directs establishment of clearing house through which separate housing agencies can keep track of programs to avoid overlapping and duplication.

Philadelphia City Council appropriates another $25,000 to revalue Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.

Col. Frank T. Hines, Veterans Administrator, recommends to President immediate expenditure of $6,125,000 of the $21,250,000 allotted in the second deficiency bill for veterans' hospital construction.

National Air Races start at Cleveland Airport.

Dr. Chauncey Samuel Boucher of the University of Chicago named President of West Virginia University.

King and Queen of England announce engagement of Duke of Gloucester, thirty-five, their third son, to Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, thirty-four, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry. The Duke, who is a captain in the Army, has decided on an Army career; has already passed his examination for the rank of major, and is awaiting a vacancy for promotion. Lady Alice is an accomplished artist, having recently held an exhibition at the Walker Galleries in London. The Prince of Wales will now be the only unmarried son of the King and Queen.

Scientists at Tuxedo, New York, announce discovery of electrical brain-waves of four varieties which mark the degree of sleep.

Securities and Exchange Commission reveals stock-gift totals of more than $34,000,000 since announcement of President's program for increased income and inheritance taxation.

State American Legion Convention in Rochester, New York, recommends ballot and use of public buildings be denied Communists, and protests strike-picketing by Legion members in uniform.

Time-signals broadcast by Arlington radio station from the Naval Observatory at Washington have been, since September 7, 1934, within one one-thousandth of a second accurate, says Capt. J. N. Hellweg, Superintendent of the plant.

U. S.: You Promised to Keep Your Pet Locked Up

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

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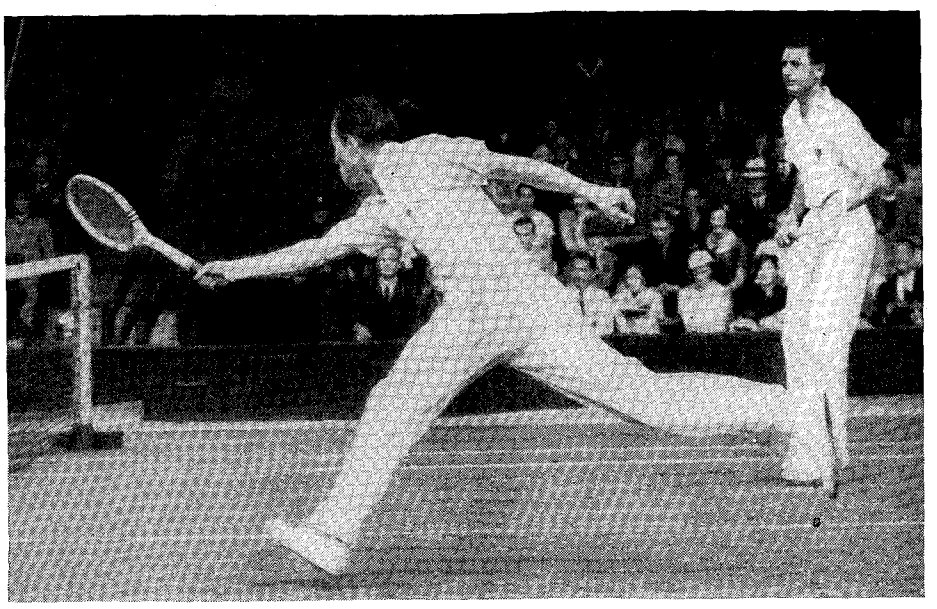
Sport and Sportsmen

Mr. Perry Puffs a Pipe

His Third American Tennis Title at Stake, the Dapper Englishman Appears Unconcerned About His Chances at Forest Hills



Keystone

Allison, at the net, and Van Ryn . . . outlasted the youngsters, Mako and Budge

Two days before he was scheduled to begin defense of his American tennis crown last week Fred Perry, who allegedly failed to get a Hollywood movie contract because his eyes are too close together, went down New York Bay on a revenue cutter to meet a movie actress.

Puffing his long-stem pipe, the world's Number One amateur player appeared far more interested in meeting Helen Vinson, to whom he has been reported engaged, than in discussing his chance of winning the American title for the third consecutive year. Last week the Perry-Vinson plans were "not definite."

Tea-Garden

At Forest Hills, the men's, women's and veterans' (for male players over forty-five) singles were being run off concurrently for the first time. A tea-garden was installed, suggesting the traditions of Wimbledon where the English championships are run off in an atmosphere of royalty and tea-leaves.

The draw for the men's singles placed Perry in the lower half and J. Donald Budge, nineteen-year-old red-haired sensation of the 1935 Davis Cup play in Europe, in the upper one. Wilmer Allison, seeded Number One in the American group, was placed in the lower half with Perry, an unusual procedure since the two Number One players—American and foreign—traditionally have been placed in opposite halves.

Because of the seeding, Allison, ranked in the American first ten since 1928, could not meet Budge at Forest Hills unless he defeated Perry. Budge, ninth in 1934, has not met Allison in a tournament.

Budge is conceded to be America's only hope against Perry. S. Wallis Merrihew, Editor of *American Lawn Tennis*, wrote last week: "Budge has passed the point where his superlative backhand drive is his principal point-winner, altho it still is his outstanding shot. He can now serve, smash, and volley in fine style, while his forehand drive, especially on high balls, is little inferior to his famous backhand. . . . He has taken the fine foundation of steadiness and court-craft that was his last year and built on it by adding the speed and aggressiveness that need only the wisdom of experience to make the complete champion."

Perry was the top-heavy favorite to win the men's tournament, with Miss Helen Jacobs favored to retain her woman's singles title in the light of Mrs. Helen Wills Moody's decision not to play.

Victory

Earlier last week, the veteran Davis Cup team of Allison and John Van Ryn for the second time won the national doubles title at Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts. Finalists in five of these tournaments, Allison and Van Ryn won also in 1931. Last week they beat the fast thinking, youthful team of Budge and Gene Mako, second-string United States Davis Cup team for 1935, 6—4, 6—2, 3—6, 2—6, 6—1.

Allison Danzig wrote in the New York *Times*: "Only by rising to their greatest heights of the tournament, if not of the entire season, were Allison and Van Ryn able to regain command of the court. The fifth set found Allison playing like a man possessed, storming the ramparts of the net to volley with a fury that set the younger team back on its heels.

"The performance of the Texan in this last set and particularly in the second game, equaled in magnificence anything that has come from his racket in years."

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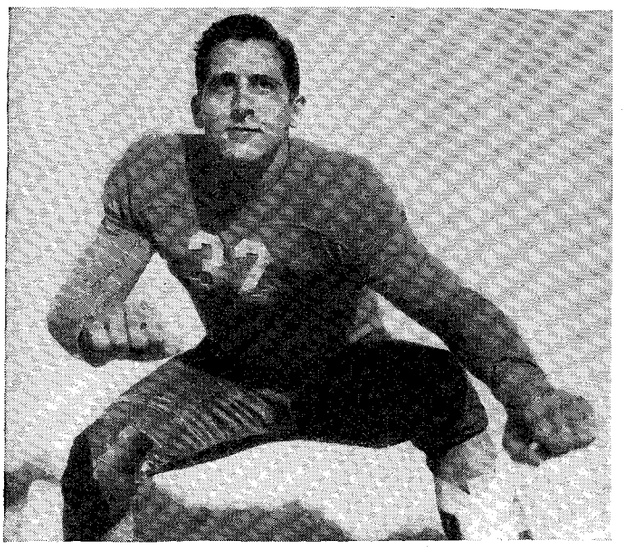
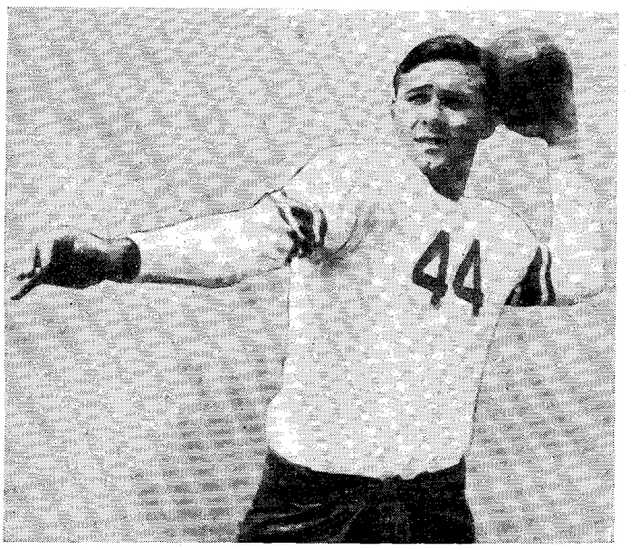
Gamblers on the Gridiron

Southwestern Football Teams—Which Means Texas Elevens—Play a Bouncing, Daring Game With Plenty of Deception—Their "Wild and Woolly" Tactics Gain National Recognition





Ralph Miller (left) *of Rice Institute, 230-pound tackle, and Bill Wallace, first Southwestern Conference back in history to make the first All-America. Both are expected to cause opposing teams plenty of discomfort this fall*

Texas football-teams take along a jazz-band and a mascot when they travel. Usually they call on the mayor of the city where they are playing. Receivers of lateral passes on at least one of the Texas teams have been taught to howl "Cow-cow" to let the runners know where they are.

Unlike the players of conservative Eastern colleges, the Texans lounge in hotel lobbies in shirt-sleeves and leather jackets. And when they win, which is often, they make plenty of noise.

Dithyrambs

But color alone hasn't brought them national recognition. Rip-snorting, accurate passing, power in the line, speed in the backfield, deadly aerial attacks, have called forth eulogies from sports-writers.

Last week the business manager at the University of Texas grinned at reporters and was "happy to announce" a 400 per cent. increase in advance ticket-sales over last year. But resident Texans aren't the only football-fans who know and appreciate the game as it is played in the Southwest. The fame of Texas football is spreading. It is respected and sometimes feared in the Midwest and on the West Coast. And it is coming to be known even in the East.

Until three or four years ago, the Southwest Conference definitely was behind the football parade, particularly in blocking the line. That story no longer is true. Conference teams play swashbuckling football that is considered unorthodox in other sections of the country. Emphasis is on the offense.

It is a brand of football that was good enough to enable Ray Morrison's Southern Methodists to trounce Fordham in New York, 26—14, last season.

After the Fordham game last year, Eddie Dooley wrote in the New York *Sun:* "Southern Methodist was by far the best-looking, best-coached, fastest-moving and smartest eleven to set foot in New York in the last few years. They played with a surge of power, an aggressiveness, and a comprehension of football strategy and technique that convinced those who saw the spectacle that the Southwest has some grand football-teams."

Yet the Mustangs finished third in the 1934 Conference-rating, which indicates what might have happened had Rice or Texas U. played several of the larger Eastern colleges.

Leo Meyer, Texas Christian head coach, describes Conference football in the Southwest: "In comparison with other sections, Southwest Conference teams play a more versatile, daring game. They employ passes, both forward and lateral; sweeps and power-plays, with plenty of deception. A defense must be prepared to meet a bewildering attack.

"Southwest Conference teams are forever gambling, and are not afraid to throw that ball around. Most of us are gamblers to a degree, and I think Southwest Conference fans get more for their money than do the spectators in some other sections."

Texas football-stars play the game with a recklessness and bounce thoroughly in keeping with the "wild and woolly" traditions of their State. Her teams gained national recognition last year for the first time. Rice Institute defeated Purdue, 14—0; University of Texas beat Notre Dame, 7—6; Southern Methodist ran away with Fordham; Texas Christian beat Santa Clara, 9—7. Before 1934, only Morrison's passing Mustangs had been able to win important intersectional games for Texas.

The 1934 All-America recognition given Texas football-players was unprecedented. The Associated Press placed on its first All-America, William Wallace, Rice Institute half-back, and Darrell Lester, Texas Christian center. Grantland Rice named Wallace for his first All-America. More than one Eastern writer called Texas football the best that had been played in the country in 1934.

Recruits

In football, as in major-league baseball, Texas has been a lucrative recruiting ground for non-Texas institutions. Texans who have won All-America places include Bennie Lee Boynton of Williams; Mortimer Sprague and Jack Buckler, Army; Christy Flanagan, Notre Dame; and "Pest" Welch and Fred Hecker, Purdue. Wallace is the first Texas half-back to win All-America honors while playing for a Texas school. "Botchey" Koch of Baylor and Johnny Vaught of Texas Christian, Texas linemen, have won All-America citations.

Six Texas schools—University of Texas, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, Rice Institute, Texas Christian University, Southern Methodist University, and Baylor University—and the University of Arkansas comprise the Southwestern Conference.

On November 2, Rice (they won nine, lost one last year) will play George Washington at Washington, D. C. Only two regulars of the 1934 Conference championship team were lost and the Houston school will offer a football-machine that should compare with the country's best.

Rice's starting backs are big and fast: John McCauley, 205-pound quarter-back; Bill Wallace, 185, and Buck Friedman, 200, half-backs; and Harry Witt, 205-pound full-back, who really backs up a line.

Largely through the activity of the University of Texas Interscholastic League, Texas high schools have supplied abundant material to the colleges. Husky, ambitious, and unspoiled, most of the boys come from farms, ranches, and small towns.

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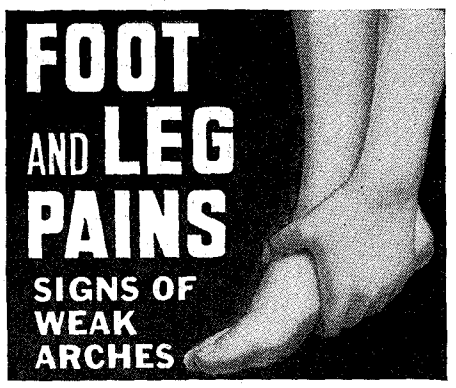

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Bears Win, 5-0

Pros Beat College All-Stars in Chicago Football-Game

Football can outdraw any other sport, even in August. Last week almost 90,000 persons carried topcoats and blankets to Soldier Field in Chicago to watch the Chicago Bears beat the college All-Stars, 5—0, in a game sponsored by a Chicago newspaper. A field-goal by Jack Manders from the twenty-seven-yard line and a safety won for the professionals.

Throughout the game that began under the stars and ended in a sea of mud, the champions of the Western Division of the National Football League had little difficulty holding a team that had practised together for three weeks. To the professionals the victory meant a clear-cut triumph for their brand of football.

The all-star football-game, like the all-star major-league baseball-game was the brain-child of Arch Ward, Sports-Editor of the Chicago *Tribune*. A sound promotion stunt for *The Tribune* and 105 other papers that cooperated with *The Tribune*, it was started last year as an athletic feature for the World Fair by Mr. Ward, who once served as Athletic Publicity Director for Notre Dame University.

The college team was selected by football-fans throughout the country in a poll which drew 737,000 votes.

Unlike the baseball-game, last week's contest was waged between players actually selected by fans, and coaches named by fans. Profits were split among three Chicago charities.

More than 400 newspaper men, hundreds of coaches, and professional promoters attended the game last week. Visiting newspaper men were impressed with the popularity of the game. Bill Cunningham of the Boston *Post* wrote: "The big public enthusiasm means either that the public is hungry for the football-season to begin, or that football has a year-round grip upon the hearts of those who fancy it—and that, apparently, is almost everybody."

Out, But Conscious

One week before Jack Doyle, the Irish singing pugilist, fought Max Baer's brother, Buddy, Bill Brown, New York State Athletic Commissioner, said: "Boy, if you don't win this fight, make reservations on the next boat back to Cork."

Victor over a string of comparative nonentities in previous bouts in this country, Doyle was stopped by Baer after two minutes and thirty-eight seconds of the first round in New York last week. Baer, who said his victory made him "champion of Ireland," knocked the Irishman down three times, once with a low blow to the groin, twice with well-timed punches to the jaw.

Mrs. Doyle, the former Judith Allen, dressed in black, wept at the ringside. Doyle, after the fight had been stopped by the referee, went off to his dressing-room declaring the spectators had been "robbed." "I was fully conscious, you must know," he told reporters afterward.

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Stocks Affected By Europe's Alarms

The War Scare Served to Upset the Already Hesitating Market; SEC's New Member Is No Friend to Utility Interests; Weakness of Government Bonds Is Disliked

Europe's war scare spread to Wall Street last week just at the time when the stock market was giving indication of need of new stimulants to extend its rise. A variety of favorable, tho anticipated, trade exhibits had failed to lift the price-level to a new height. So welcome an event as the adjournment of Congress had produced profit-taking instead of new buying. The damaging effectiveness of the war threat was therefore not illogical.

As a matter of fact, the market had become somewhat overbought by short-term speculators, and the discounting of favorable prospects had gone rather far too soon. Such a phase recurs in the course of every major price-swing, and with frequency in proportion to the growth of speculative enthusiasms and activities. Quoted values run too far ahead of conditions; apparent influences are overestimated; readjustments, involving disappointments, follow naturally.

The passing of Congress was, of course, a happy relief from almost daily disturbances and alarms. Yet the exciting session had not prevented the security market from sustaining an upward trend through five months and scoring a material rise to the highest level attained since 1931. Neither had it prevented a very considerable measure of trade recovery and obvious brightening of business prospects. It was largely theory, therefore, that hailed adjournment as the removal of a destructive force and expected it to produce an immediate rush of new buying of stocks at already advanced prices.

Similarly, the domestic trade picture is fulfilling all expectations and maintaining its earlier promise of autumn expansion. It is not illogical, however, that, having already discounted much of this, the stock market should be temporarily in need of something more to discount in order to continue its advance without corrective interruption.

The war scare and its further effects must depend upon unpredictable developments in Europe. Dislocations abroad will naturally find some reflection in American finance. There is no present indication, however, that damage to American interests will be either extensive or lasting.

New Commissioner

As if his utility-bill victory were not sufficiently bitter, President Roosevelt added another drop of gall for the holding-companies to swallow when he appointed John D. Ross, of Seattle, to the five-man Securities and Exchange Commission which will administer the new law. The appointment, altho perhaps prejudged, was even less palatable to utility interests than would have been the expected naming of Benjamin V. Cohen, New Deal handy man, who had much to do with the form and

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John D. Ross advocates public ownership

fortune of the drastic Wheeler-Rayburn measure and its "death" clause.

Canadian-born engineer, outspoken advocate of public ownership, the new Commissioner has long been an open enemy of private utility companies as executive head of Seattle's municipal light and power service. No politician, he made a vigorous political contest when his job was threatened, and that of a Seattle mayor was lost instead. When President Roosevelt was still Governor of New York, Mr. Ross was a consultant for the State's Power Authority on the St. Lawrence project. Of late he has been a consultant for the power division of PWA. He is variously in sympathy with New Deal theories and purposes.

Presumably, as a member of the SEC, he now will have much to do with the application of the new law to the holding-companies. Commissioner Robert E. Healy, who was the Federal Trade Commission's counsel in its utilities investigation, will also be a potent factor. The corporations will regard the team as formidable, and doubtless they have prayed for continuation of Joseph P. Kennedy as the Commission's Chairman.

As he publicly admitted several weeks ago in a letter to Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Mr. Kennedy is no ardent admirer of the new utilities holding-company act and believes it to be difficult of administration. The features which he then thought impracticable were not materially modified, and there is belief that his views are unchanged. Altho denied by him, much credit is still given to rumors that the appointment of Mr. Ross was not wholly to his liking.

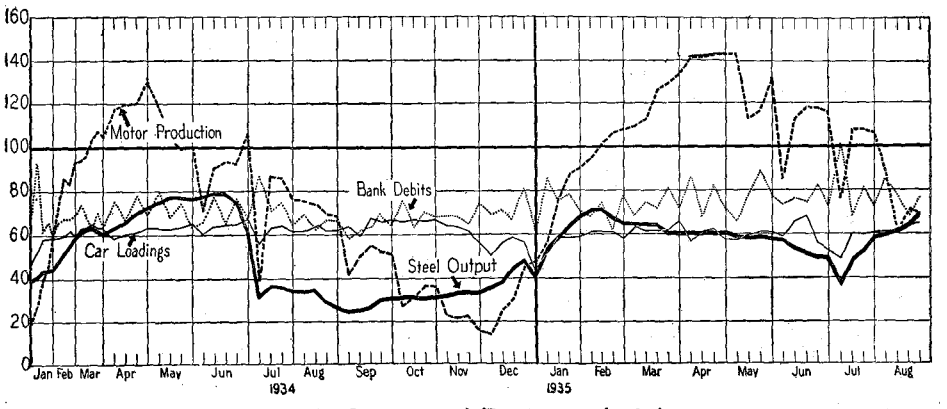
Naturally, therefore, there was a buzz of interest in utility circles last week when Washington dispatches hopefully reported that Chairman Kennedy was almost persuaded to remain in his position for another six months.

Lower Governments

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said he was not worrying a bit, and the financial community was in no way alarmed, yet the continuing weakness of government bonds last week attracted much attention. What began as a minor recession developed into a measurable decline, with the new 2⅞ per cent. issue making low records more than two points below its recent top.

No one seemed to know just why. The European war-clouds were mentioned vaguely. A "highest bidder" offering of $100,000,000 new Federal Farm bonds was said to have been unfortunately ill-timed. AAA requirements and Senator Huey Long's blockade of a deficiency bill were mentioned as unsettling. Such gropings, however, were unconvincing.

Mr. Morgenthau went no further than to say that the Treasury, following its custom, was letting the government bond market seek its own level in advance of new Federal financing. That seemed a naïve admission that at other times the Treasury



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows percentage of deviation from weekly averages of ten years ago, 1923-1925 inclusive. The heavy line represents steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant-capacity. The other lines show total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. The chart covers the week ending August 24

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does not let the market seek its own level. The new financing referred to was the refunding of Liberty 4¼s next month, and apparently the Government will not be able to do better than 3 per cent.

What somewhat disturbed bankers, however, was the possibly unfavorable effect of lower government bond prices upon plans for further corporation financings. If the decline continues, however slowly, bond-market conditions and sentiment will become less and less propitious for a continuation of refunding operations, and for issues which are hoped for in the near future to produce new funds for corporate enterprises.

It will be most unfortunate if, for any reason, the still timid approach of capital to new industrial investment opportunities should be halted again before it really comes into sight.

Loans on Cotton

By the President's last-minute compromise with recalcitrant Southern Senators and Representatives, the AAA will now lend cotton-planters ten cents a bale on their product and pay them a subsidy of two cents or less to bring their return up to twelve cents for what cotton they sell.

In cotton trade, the plan has been hailed by many as most satisfactory, and as a highly desirable substitute for the former straight loan of twelve cents a pound, which withheld a vast amount of American cotton from the market, saddled the Government with 4,500,000 bales, and encouraged cotton production in Brazil and elsewhere through the world.

Clinton T. Revere, one of Wall Street's recognized cotton economists, sums up the advantages of the new loan policy as follows:

"First, a fair return to Southern cotton growers, representing a practical equivalent of a twelve-cent loan; second, assurance of a 'free' market that will permit maximum distribution into trade channels; third, avoidance of further addition to government holdings of cotton which would stand as a continuing menace over future price stability.

"Finally, it will be interesting to note the effect of the new loan plan, with its implication of willingness to meet world price competition on cotton-growing activities in other countries, particularly Brazil. It looks as if the 'umbrella' might be tucked away in the attic."

War and Prices

Possible effects of an Ethiopian war upon American industries and commodity prices has naturally become a topic of lively discussion in financial circles. Last week, *The Wall Street Journal* reported "an almost entire absence of any abnormal bulge in foreign sales which could be attributed directly or indirectly to demand created by threats of war between Italy and Ethiopia."

In further comment, it continued:

"The possibility of anything like a war boom forcing up the prices of basic war materials apparently has been completely offset by several factors. One is that the Italians have spent some months of time and effort in gathering the materials they would need for a short campaign. Another is that the Italians probably could not finance large purchases of such materials should they want to."

From a High-Bracketeer

Writing in the New York *Evening Journal*, Edward F. Hutton, Chairman of the General Foods Corporation, has declared startlingly, "I would be glad to give the Government every dollar of income which I may receive for the next five years, and live on principal, if the Administration will undertake to fulfil the promises made in the Democratic platform in 1932."

The statement was made in connection with criticism of the Administration's tax program, which Mr. Hutton believes to be retarding recovery. Using his own company's figures to illustrate, he said:

"In 1932 General Foods' taxes amounted to $2,347,819. The Administration, instead of trying to reduce these taxes, as we had every reason to believe it would, has created a situation whereby we paid $4,619,575 in 1934—an increase of 100 per cent. This amounts to $49 a month for every man and woman in our employ.

"Suppose the Administration would right-about-face, make an effort to reduce taxes and, because of that effort, they would be cut 25 per cent. We could add $12 a month to the pay envelop of each of our employees, or we could increase our dividends, or we could divide the savings between the employes and stockholders, or we could widen our activities and employ between 800 and 900 more people."

Insurance Business Safe

On August 14 President Roosevelt signed the Social Security Bill, granting, among other things, an old-age pension system, and old-age annuity plan and unemployment insurance. Insurance circles scanned the measure, fearful of an opening wedge for government control of the business.

Last week Louis H. Pink, New York State Superintendent of Insurance, assured these circles that all was safe.

The social-security program, he pointed out, was not insurance "in the sense in which I use it.

"Social security is not intended to displace insurance but rather to supplement it among those who are handicapped or the victims of industry and unable to provide for themselves. The days of private initiative and individual thrift are not over."

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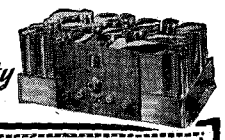

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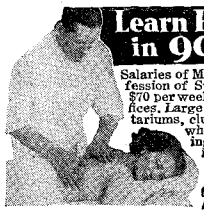

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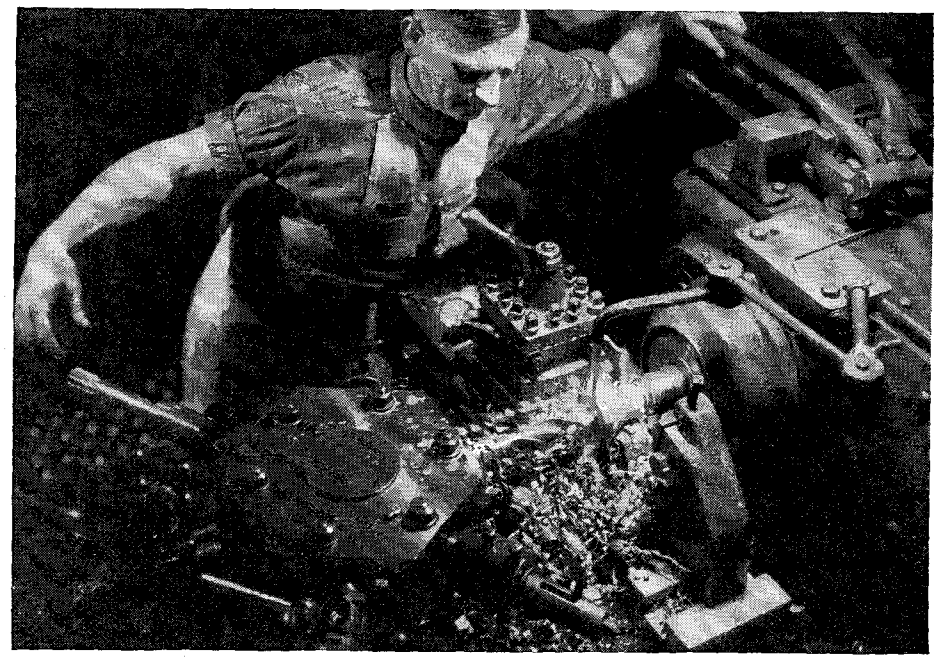

The machines that make machines are the master-tools of industry

"A tool is but the extension of a man's hand, and a machine is but a complex tool. And he that invents a machine augments the power of a man and the well-being of mankind," said Henry Ward Beecher in one of his "Proverbs From Plymouth Pulpit."

Machines to make the tiniest parts for a lady's watch, and, beside them, machines which fashion parts for battle-ships; machines that make machines—appropriately named the "master-tools of industry," these will be displayed at Cleveland from September 11 to 21 in the 1935 Machine Tool Show, the first held by the National Machine Tool Builders' Association since the beginning of the depression.

The basic industry of the United States (and, necessarily, of every industrially advanced nation) is the machine-tool industry. For machine-tools are the machines that build all other machines, including themselves. Without them, no product arriving from the system of mass-production—be it a paper clip or motor-truck—is possible.

New machine-tools make new and better products. They make them at a lower cost, and, thus, bring them to more consumers. Hence, the machine-tool multiplies wealth, eases labor's burdens, and creates employment.

Review

The Show will be a review of America's mechanical preparedness for the future, and will disclose to the world the results of six years of intensified effort on the part of machine-tool builders to improve the efficiency and accuracy of their machines, and lower costs of the product of the machines in order to provide more goods for a greater number of people at a price they are able to pay.

Included in the exhibits will be more than 900 metal-working machines of approximately 600 different types, as well as hundreds of small tools, gages, and accessories necessary to machine-tool operation, with a total value of nearly $4,000,000.

Hundreds of new and radically improved machine-shop, tool-room, production, and special purpose machines will be in operation in a $3,000,000 underground factory. It will require as much electrical energy daily to operate all the machines as would be needed to supply a city the size of Butler, Pennsylvania; Zanesville, Ohio, or Fort Smith, Arkansas, for a similar period.

Among the 30,000 visitors will be responsible mechanical executives, shop superintendents, works-managers, and important general management executives, bankers, financiers, engineers, government officials, educators, and students, to each of whom the Show has some special significance.

No housewife—as such, at least—will be there. Yet a machine-tool fashions the entire background of her every-day life. Its offspring provides her with clothing, shelter, food, utensils, refrigeration, heat, light elevators, automobiles, trains, air-planes, radio—most things material.

Electricity

But in New York City, from September 18 to 28, there will be a show for the woman in the home and the man who makes that home possible. The 1935 Electrical and Radio Exposition will present the latest in lighting, heating, refrigeration, air-conditioning, oil-burners, electrical cookery, and the 101 smaller electrical appliances, as well as the newest in radio.

A large part of the second floor of the Exposition at the Grand Central Palace will show and demonstrate the non-commercial electrical and scientific inventions of which the public has learned only through reading.

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The Open Forum

All Aboard for Europe!

Sir:—Since Europe wants to pay her War debt; since such a payment is absolutely impossible in money; since the only way she can pay it is in commodities; since such a plan (payment in commodities) would completely wreck our factory system, there remains only one way in which this debt will or can ever be paid!

Give each American a month's vacation in Europe.

Transportation to be furnished by Great Britain and such expense credited against her indebtedness.

France to entertain each guest a week and such expense credited against her indebtedness.

Italy to entertain each guest a week and such expense credited against her indebtedness, *etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., et cetera.*

In this manner we could use up the European commodities in Europe and such a plan would not wreck our factory system.

After such a trip the American people would be more contented with their homeland, they would be better educated, the unemployment situation would be relieved a bit by the absence of each worker for a month, and in many more ways the American people would profit by such a plan, I believe.

JOSEPH W. McCONNELL.
Kewanna, Indiana.

Senator Borah

Sir:—You Easterners needn't worry about Senator Bill Borah. We'll send him back!

A SAGE-BRUSH RAT (IDAHOAN TO YOU).
JAKE HARRIS.
Caldwell, Idaho.

[Mr. Harris apparently refers to a recent article in THE DIGEST dealing with Washington reports that the Administration would attempt to unseat Senator Borah in 1936.—*Editor.*]

Thank You

Sir:—It is with gratification that we note your splendid cover on the August 10 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, depicting the work on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. This is, in the view of many, one of the most strikingly dramatic and effective cover-illustrations which THE LITERARY DIGEST has had.

Congratulating you upon the consistently high quality of your magazine, of which I have been a reader for years.

San Francisco. AUBREY DRURY.

Mill Coins—"Freezing" the Sales Tax

Sir:—Mr. Daniel Centala's humorous comment in favor of the mill coins but in opposition to the sales tax is naïve, to say the least. Notwithstanding the inconvenience which the minting of coins of smaller denomination incidentally would bring to all of us, such coinage logically would tend to perpetuate the sales tax in those States wherein it already exists, and would provide potent argumentative material for instituting the sales tax in the remaining States, as well as for prescribing a Federal sales tax.

Removing a huge portion of the unfairness characterizing the sales tax is one thing, but doing this by practically insuring the permanency of a rightly unpopular tax is another and quite injudicious. WALTER W. APPEL.
Bowling Green, Kentucky.

The Italo-Ethiopian Debate

Sir:—Your correspondent, J. al Hadji-Bira, should learn a little more about the policies of the British Empire, before talking of "crocodile tears."

Great Britain sheds no lachrymal fluid over Ethiopian "civilization," but is concerned in the preservation of the treaty that guaranteed the independence of Ethiopia. The compact was also signed by France and Italy. It was the ruthless violation of the Belgian neutrality treaty that forced British entry into the World War, and history has a habit of repeating itself. BUCKTON NENDICK.
Maywood, Illinois.

Sir:—In the August 24 edition of THE DIGEST J. al Hadji-Bira said that *John Bull* is flooding the world with "crocodile tears" over Ethiopia's 6,000-year-old civilization.

I disagree with him; the tears are real enough as it is to England's advantage that the ancient Ethiopian civilization be preserved. If Italy should ever take over Ethiopia, serious consequences might arise between Italy and England. WILLIAM ROSE.
Passaic, New Jersey.

Sir:—Both England and France broke their pledges to Italy after the World War, the country that was bled white in men and money to save their broken backs.

England, whose reputation in grabbing lands is the blackest in history, who has been repeatedly called "perfidious" by the whole world, is now masking her hypocrisy under the cloak of the League, spreading a propaganda of lies—seeking America's aid—"for peace." Let us hope America will not be deceived by the unscrupulous English diplomats who want others to do their dirty work!

If England and France, with their enormous colonies, were animated by the least spark of brotherly love, Italy, whose people are suffocating, would not be in this mess.

Nor should Abyssinia, an uncivilized country with its horrible slave-traffic, been permitted to join the League of Nations.
Naples, New York. LEONARDO DeLORENZO.

Sir:—Expansion by war with a small, weak country means "invasion," which is Mussolini's sole motive. Invasion by this way means barbarism. The freeing of 2,000,000 slaves means the loss of nearly one-fourth that number of men of both fighting sides plus the loss of property. ANTHONY HADDAD.
South Charleston, West Virginia.

Sir:—Mr. R. F. De Perno's letter in your issue of August 10 is sadly misleading.

Italy's population is not 50,000,000, but 41,175,000 (census 1930).

If Italy is too crowded, why does Mussolini spend millions yearly fomenting in every way the kingdom's increase of population?

The Ethiopians are not barbarians. They became Christians in the third century of our era.

In 1913 (only twenty-two years ago), the official Italian census showed that 69.2 per cent. of its population was illiterate. The northern nations of Europe could have accused Italy, very appropriately, of being only semicivilized.

A country that upholds slavery is not necessarily barbarous. No one ever called these United States barbarous before the Emancipation (1863). Same with Brazil (1890). Many religious, highly-civilized persons, have upheld slavery in the past.

We know that Emperor H. Selassie is a well-educated man and a progressive ruler. Repeatedly he has assured the world to be personally against slavery. We mustn't ignore the intricate task he has to contend with.

I fail to see how any one can approve the probable future massacre of thousands and perhaps hundreds of thousands of peaceful people who only ask to be left alone in their ancient homes, robbing them of their independence, taking advantage of their weakness.

I am an Italian, but stand first for justice and fair treatment to all.
San Francisco. ERNEST ANDREATTA.

Going Into Another Tail-Spin!
—Talburt in the Washington Daily News

Sir:—In a recent issue of your magazine I noticed an article in the forum column flaying the sincerity of the adventurous-minded person for not answering the call to arms for Ethiopia.

If my friend will only stop to consider—to get to Ethiopia it is necessary to cross the ocean. If there is some one that will furnish transportation to that country I am sure that he will have a boat-load before many hours.

I think that I am in a position to say that were it possible to get to Ethiopia I could produce a complete battalion of experienced men that would be more than willing to go forth and engage in combat.

The reason that I say this is because of the great many men that are on the relief-rolls throughout this country.

In order to get off relief they will do anything that is honest and be very glad of the chance. HOWARD C. CURRAN.
San Antonio, Texas.

Hitler's Strength

Sir:—Reading in these columns in the issue of August 24 Mr. Henry Nordin's "Hitler Nearing End," one can not help wondering how long the reading American public is going to be fooled by statements of this kind.

One does not have to be a friend of the new order in Germany to see that conditions there can not be as bad as we are continually being made to believe, altho they admittedly are far from good. Just recently Lord Londonderry, in the British House of Lords, stated that with the exception of Germany the reduction of the number of jobless in England is greater than in any other European country. In this respect Germany stands first. How, then, can Germany's economic system be on the verge of collapse?
Middletown, Ohio. W. H. FRANZMANN.

The Boy Scouts—A Correction

Sir:—In your issue of August 17, you featured a picture of Daniel Carter Beard and called him the "founder of the Boy Scouts of America." "Uncle Dan" was a member of the first executive board and has always been National Scout Commissioner, but the "Boy Scout Handbook" clearly shows that William D. Boyce, a Chicago publisher, founded the Boy Scouts of America after an unknown English Boy Scout did him a good turn one foggy day in London. In 1910, Mr. Boyce (with E. S. Stewart and Stanley Willis) incorporated the Boy Scouts under the laws of the District of Columbia.

CHARLES HENRY HOUSE, JR.
Plattsburg, New York.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Add Similes.—As successful as a motorcycle cop selling tickets for the policemen's ball.—*New York Sun.*

About Complete.—"So you are building a new house, eh? How are you getting along with it?"

"Fine. I've got the roof and the mortgage on it, and I expect to have the furnace and the sheriff in before fall."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Or Thereabouts. — "Well, Peggy," said the neighbor, "and how do you like your new governess?"

Peggy thought a moment and then said: "I half like her and I half don't like her, but I think I half don't like her the most."—*Montreal Star.*

Force of Habit.—Two acquaintances, who had not seen Macpherson for some years, called at his house on Saturday evening. Mrs. Macpherson answered the door.

"Does Macpherson live here?" they asked.

"Ay," was the woman's reply, "jist carry 'im in!"—*Sydney Post-Record.*

Popular.—McTavish (to commercial traveler)—"No, Ah'm tellin' ye, mon, for the last time, an' Ah dinna ken why Ah'm pestered all day by travelers."

Commercial Traveler—"Well, sir, I can tell you that. You see, the commercial travelers' college down the road uses you as Lesson 6, called 'approaching the hopeless client.' "—*Utica Observer Dispatch.*

Utopia.—'Arry (holding communication with the departed spirit of his wife)—"Is that you 'Arriet?"

"Yes."

"Are you 'appy, 'Arriet?"

"Very 'appy."

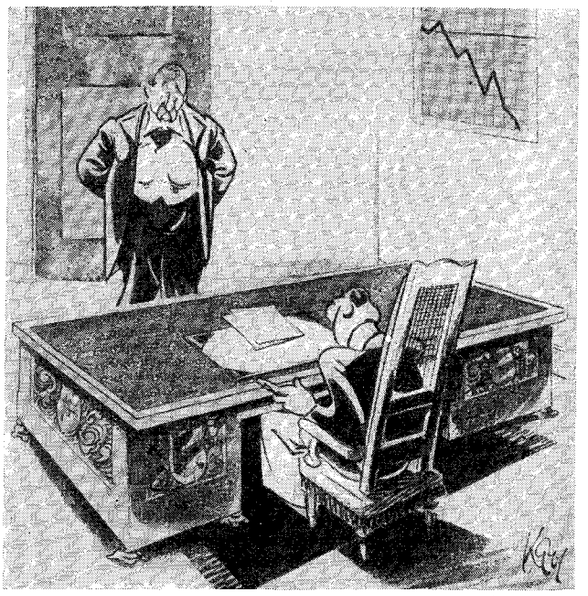
"'Appier than you was with me?"

"Much 'appier."

"Where are you, 'Arriet?"

"In 'ell."—*Vancouver (B. C.) Daily.*

Observation.—A brisk but friendly physician, on his way to visit a patient in a wobegone apartment up on Central Park West, bethought himself to ask the colored elevator boy the name of the building. "Called Leander," said the lad mournfully. "And do you know who Leander was?" the doctor asked. "Don' know," the youth murmured. Rather pleased at the opportunity, the doctor embarked on a brief résumé of Leander's romantic exploits. As he got out at his floor, he turned and asked, "And what do you say to that?" Never altering the languidness of his pose, his audience replied, "I say whoopee."—*New Yorker.*



Director: *"This practise of you going home to lunch on the firm's bicycles must cease, Simpson."*

—The Passing Show *(London)*

Not Bad.—An older farmer was moodily regarding the ravages of the flood.

"Hiram," yelled a neighbor, "your pigs were all washed down the creek."

"How about Flaherty's pigs?" asked the farmer.

"They're gone, too."

"And Larsen's?"

"Yes."

"Humph!" ejaculated the farmer cheering up. " 'Tain't as bad as I thought."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The Foreignest.—"I want you to teach my son a foreign language."

"Certainly, madam, French, German, Russian, Italian, Spanish—?"

"Which is the most foreign?"—*London Bystander.*

Old Story.—A small boy had been spanked for a misdemeanor and stood in the corner to think over his transgressions. Half an hour later his father said: "You know why I spanked you, don't you, John?"

"I don't really," replied the child, "unless it's the depression."—*Grit.*

Folksy.—At Chemnitz, in Germany, politeness in dumb-show greets the motorist guilty of minor offenses.

A policeman hands him a notice which begins: "You have broken the regulations, but we want you to feel at home in Chemnitz."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

Alone at Last.—Wilkins came into the office looking very glum. "What's wrong?" asked a colleague. "Everything," was the gloomy reply. "The wife's caught influenza, the children have caught mumps, and I've caught a cold."

"You've only the maid to carry on with, then?"

"No; she caught the first train home the minute I tried it."—*London Opinion.*

Slips That Pass in the Type

She Unreels.—J—— was looking sleek and well dressed and very pretty in her smart raveling togs.—*Los Angeles paper.*

Chubby.—Another Hitler "pudge" is under way.—*New Albany (Indiana) paper.*

Whee!—Friends of Mrs. R—— P—— in Biarritz are pleased to have better news of her. She is at the American Hospital in Paris.—*Paris Herald.*

Must Be Swell to Be an Inventor.—He's D—— B——, Rochester lifeguard who is wearing a nose awning, invented by himself, to protect his back from sunburn.—*Cumberland (N. Y.) paper.*

What Sport?—Miss ——— is a boy and arrow enthusiast and hopes to make a mark for herself in the sport.—*Blackfoot (Idaho) paper.*

It's Hard to Believe.—Thus, for example, a person earning and paying a tax on $100 monthly would, if he worked for 220 years, be entitled to a pension of $32.50.—*Saginaw (Mich.) paper.*

Sunny California.—The mercury got off to a good start this morning, as it was 635 degrees at dawn, several degrees higher than the normal dawn temperature.—*Los Angeles paper.*

Just Waddled in and Won.—

LOCAL GIRL IS
PRIZE WINNER
IN SWINE SHOW

—*Head-line in Springfield (Ill.) paper.*

Has She Been Ailing Lately?—B—— ——'s first concern when he regained consciousness was his 801year-old mother in Reading, Pa.—*New York paper.*

Never Mind, Vernon.—Vernon began picking up Latin at the age of 7, when he came into possession of a volume of "Cæsar's Gallic Wars."

In the same way he became in- "Le yltrigly clylleuucr ylyvil ll-u "Leucyltriglycle aSH ET ET Eet " Leucyltriglyclylleucyltrig lyvylleucyloctaglyclglycine" (he spelled it) is "a compound a man once synthicized and is also an octadacapeptide."—*Columbus (Ohio) paper.*

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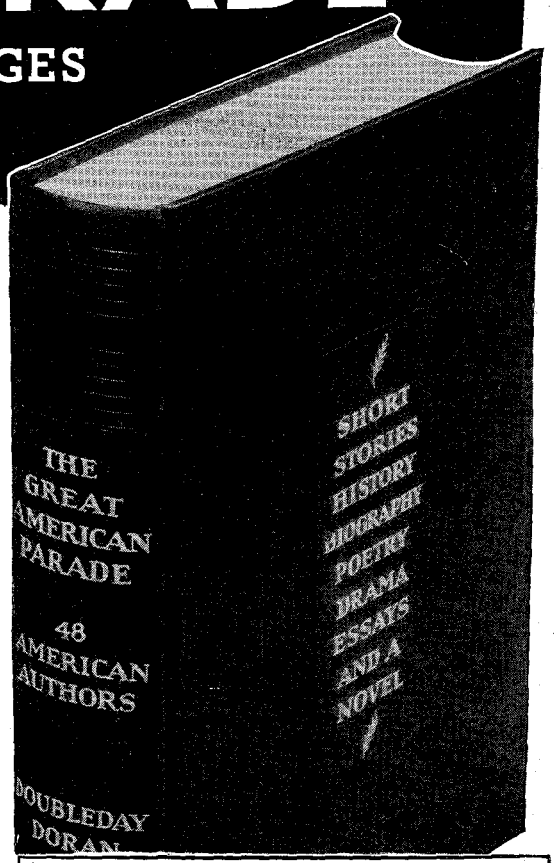

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